
The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

Spring 2003

Volume 37

Number 1



Dr. George Fuld
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ADVERTISING & EDITORIAL PUBLICATION DATE

December 10	March 1
March 10	June 1
June 10	September 1
September 10	December 1

Monroe Doctrine, Mexico, and Maximilian

Sterling A. Rachootin



Fig. 1. The first coin pictured in the *Redbook*. The U.S. silver dollar is based on this foreign coin, the Spanish milled dollar. (Piece of eight.)

The first coin pictured in Yeoman's Red Book is the Spanish milled dollar, also known is the pillar dollar, aka a piece of eight. This fact alone indicates just how important Mexican coinage is to American history. In 1535, soon after Cortez conquered Mexico. a mint was established in Mexico City. This was almost a century before the Pilgrims landed in Plymouth. From this mint tons of gold and silver cobs, and milled coins emanated.

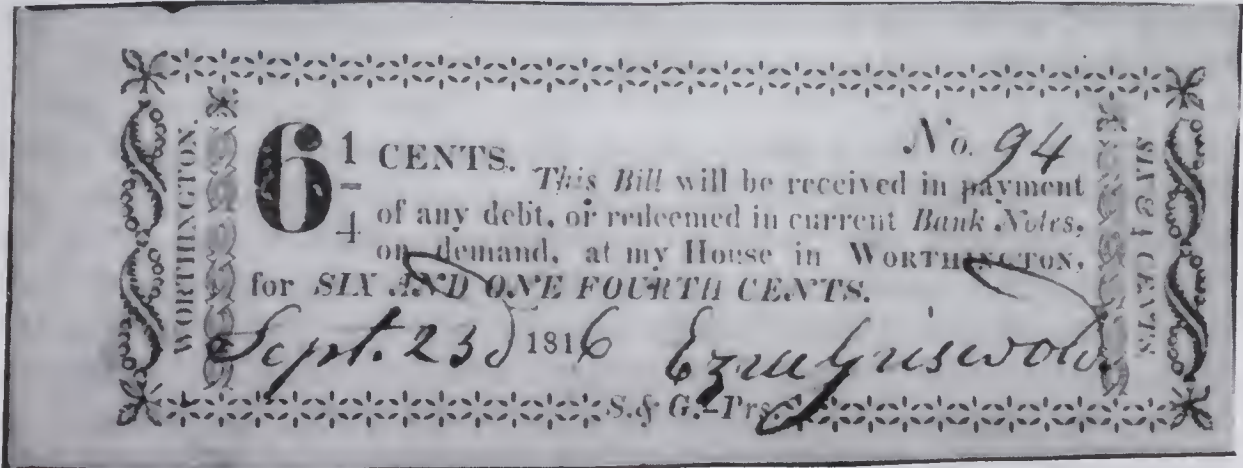


Fig. 2. This irregularly shaped coin is called a cob. Cobs came in different sizes and weights, and values, and were accepted in commerce in the U.S.

These coins circulated throughout our colonial period and on until 1857. Frequently these coins were cut into bits in order to make change. Our decimal system incorporated this Spanish system based on eight, with the 8 reales piece becoming the basis of our silver dollar. The quarter, being 2 parts of the eight, got the nickname of "2 bits", 50 cents, 4 bits," etc. This explains why we see fractional notes of twelve and a half cents, that amount being half of two bits - one bit. Now you can understand why six and one fourth cent notes were commonplace in our state issued paper money. Many of the state issued broken bank notes even pictured Mexican coinage on them, as well as showing amounts that correspond to Mexican coinage, such as six and one fourth cents, twelve and one half cents, seventy five cents, etc. American coinage owes a great debt of gratitude to Mexican coinage for the role it played in our economic growth.



Fig. 3. Cut coins were a method of making fractional minor coinage from large 8 reales.



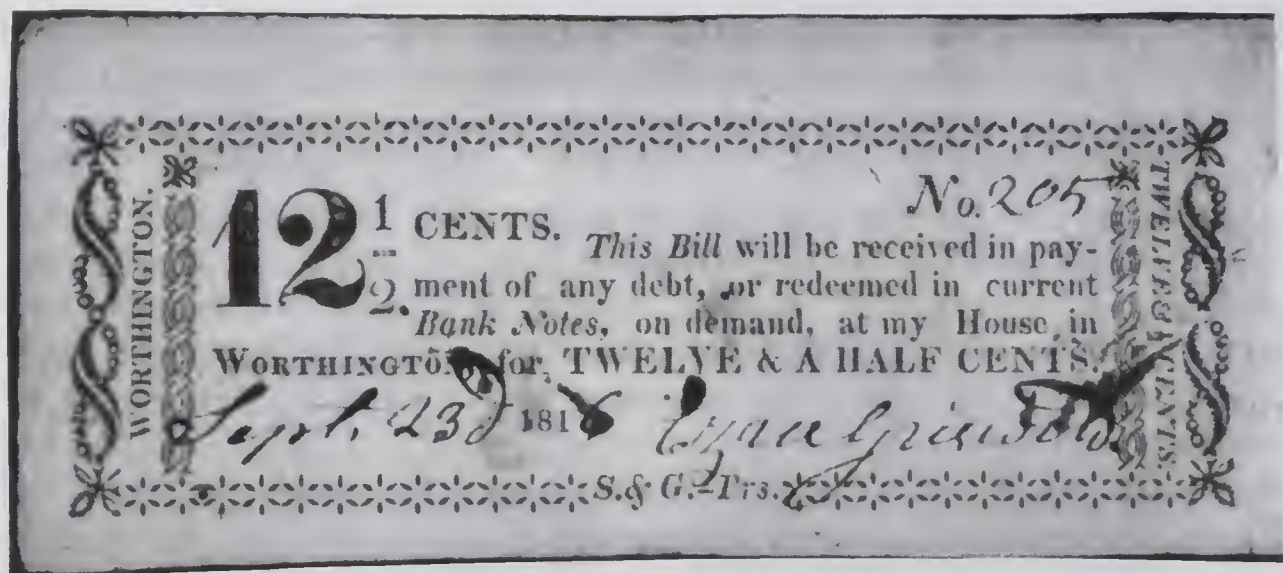


Fig. 4. Before the Civil War U.S. money frequently was based on the eight part system, thus we find notes of 75c, 50c, 25c, 12 1/2c, and 6 1/4c.

America set the example and pointed the way for colonial peoples to rise up and sever the bonds that held them to their mother countries and to declare their independence. It was the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, however, which provided the impetus of the Latin American colonies to rise up, fight, and win their independence. It was a miracle that our 13 weak colonies rose up and defeated the mightiest power in the world, Great Britain. At the end of the 18th century, Spain was already a second rate nation, having just been defeated by Napoleon, thus the time was ripe for the Hispanic nations to rebel against their mother country, Spain, which now was occupied by France.

After a long, and difficult struggle, all the former colonies of Spain won their independence by 1823. They were weak, poor, and in no condition to defend themselves against any aggressor. They were an open invitation to any European nation wishing to expand its acreage. There was great potential wealth in the Western hemisphere, and both the United States and Great Britain wanted to safeguard their mutual economic interests in this part of the world.

After the defeat of Napoleon, Russia, prussia, and Austria had pledged amongst themselves to "put an end to the system of representative government, in whatever country it may exist in Europe". With Spain's monarchy restored, it was very probable she would seek help from some European nation to regain its lost colonies. The U.S. fearing for its own security, and being weak herself, conspired with Great Britain to secure the Western Hemisphere for each others mutual self interest. In essence these two countries agreed not to allow any foreign country to

establish a foothold in the Western hemisphere. This mutual beneficial contract is known as the Monroe Doctrine. The U.S. by itself, was not a strong enough power to enforce this position, but with the aid of the British navy, together, both could maintain peace in the New World and protect trading rights for one another.

From the 1820s, up until the Civil War, the former Spanish colonies developed in relative safety from foreign invasion. By 1861 the English textile industry was expanding and her need for cotton was critical, so she looked to the Confederacy with eager anticipation. Even though the US was becoming a formidable world power, Lincoln's preoccupation with maintaining the Union and waging war against the Confederacy tied his hands in world affairs in this time frame. This situation permitted the first setting up of a monarchy in the Western hemisphere since the establishment of the Latin American republics; this being the first breach in the Monroe Doctrine.

It seems, by 1863, Mexico had run up a large debt to some European countries. Money was demanded by these countries, but Mexico was unable to make payments. Mexico declared a two year suspension of payments on her foreign debts, and Mexico was invaded by Great Britain, France and Spain. The Mexican president, Juarez, signed a treaty with these foreign powers and Great Britain and Spain withdrew. Napoleon the III of France wishing to follow in the footsteps of Napoleon the I, saw an opportunity to expand his sphere of influence. He offered the brother of Austria's King Franz Joseph, Maximilian, the crown to a new kingdom to be formed in Mexico. Maximilian, being out of work at the time, consented. It seemed like a safe and secure job, as he had the protection of French troops at his command.

Mexico was weak, and no match for the French empire. Lincoln's hands were tied as he was deeply committed in suppressing civil war in the 1860's. Great Britain was wavering between supporting the Union and the Confederacy. England needed cotton for its mills, so she ignored France's inroads into the Western Hemisphere. This was the first time since 1825 that the Monroe Doctrine was violated. Thus a foreign monarchy was established in the new world, and a European monarch was placed on the throne in Mexico. Maximilian had the military support not only of France, but Belgium and Austria as well. He received the approval of Great Britain, Spain, and the Confederate States of America, plus the blessing of the Pope.

The coinage of Maximilian's reign consisted of the copper 1 centavo coin, the 5 and 10 centavo silver coins all with the imperial eagle,

plus 3 denominations portraying the effigy of Maximilian; the 50 centavos and 1 peso in silver, and the gold 20 peso piece. These coins, like Civil War tokens, could be classified as by-products of our Civil War and they certainly help us to better understand this period and the reason for their appearance.



Fig. 5. A 10 centavo silver piece of the Maximilian monarchy. Note the crown on the eagle's head.



Fig. 6. The Mexican 1 peso silver coin portraying the bust of King Maximilian himself.

When the US Civil War ended in 1865, Secretary of State, Seward wasted no time delivering an ultimatum to Napoleon III demanding the total withdrawal of all French troops from Mexico. This ultimatum, plus the Bismarck aggressions in Europe finally resulted with the withdrawal of all French troops in 1867 from the soil of Mexico. Without a doubt, we can say that Mexico played an interesting role during our Civil War and I hope this article will spark some of our Civil War buffs to bring to us more bits and pieces to complete the story of this era and events in Mexico that pertain to our Civil War.



Fig. 7. A Massachusetts state bank note depicting two silver dollars, one American, the other Hispanic. (Note the blowup in the lower right hand corner of the note.)



Fig. 8. Many state bank notes (Broken bank notes) depict Hispanic coinage to show valuations, thus making the point of the importance of Mexican coinage in the U.S.

The Elusive Merchant:

M. W. Walsh of Niagara Falls, NY

by Patrick W. Barnard

During my years of membership in the CWTS, I have seen many articles on various merchants who issued tokens during the Civil War. Therefore, I decided to research the only Niagara Falls merchant who issued a token. Little did I realize what awaited my foray into token research!

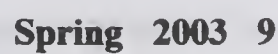
Basically, there are no easy sources of local history left in Niagara Falls. There are no city directories before 1892. No photos of the family (except one son), the store or his residence have come to light. Scattered editions of local newspapers exist but few for the war years. However, his grave site is well marked and documented so we know he really did live here at one time.

Michael Walsh was born May 5, 1799 in Ballycommon, King's County, Ireland. His future wife, Anne Watson, was also born there on April 6, 1798. It should be noted that King's County no longer exists. The name was changed to County Offaly after Ireland became independent in 1921. They were married there on July 21, 1826.

They had five children, four sons and one daughter. First born was daughter Mary in 1827, followed by William in 1828, Honan in 1831, George in 1832 and Warren in 1839.

It is unclear when the family came to the United States. Sources indicate either 1832 or 1836 at New York City. Another disparity arises as to their arrival in Niagara Falls. The dates given are 1836 or 1840. Census records show that he listed his occupation as "merchant." Since the entire family arrived together, it could be assumed they were better off than most Irish immigrants of the period and much more so than those who followed during the famine years.

1840 seems to be the date that Michael began his business ventures in Niagara Falls. The actual date may fall between 1836 and 1845. Property records show that he purchased lots #8 and #9 on the east side of Main Street for \$1500 on August 20, 1845. The seller was Nathaniel



Crocker of Massachusetts. The Porter family (more later) had bought almost all of the land that is now the city of Niagara Falls.

Interesting to note here is that the lots were sold for \$267 in 1836. Less than a year later, Porters sold to Crocker for \$2000. Crocker later sold them at a loss. He had plans to build a hotel on the site but failed to obtain the necessary financial backing.

The store was first mentioned in print on September 13, 1854. It was again mentioned on February 14, 1855. Referring to it as an established cash store dealing in rich, fancy dry goods, the article also states the store had been greatly improved and recently enlarged.

The first advertisement for Walsh's that has been located appeared on January 3, 1857. Offered for sale were dry goods including hats, bonnets and cloth mantillas. No further notice was found until 1859 when two advertisements appeared. New Fall goods were offered for sale even though the notice appeared in February! Business must have been good as the variety of goods offered had increased greatly. It also appeared that while quoting low prices, the quality of merchandise had improved as well.

The final advertisement expands the range of goods once again to include crockery, lamps and various china products. Firewood was listed as being available, which, despite the date would be consistent with the actual time of publication being December 28, 1859. No further references have been found but the business operated for many years. In fact, the property was not sold by the family until the beginning of the twentieth century.

The token issued by Walsh and Sons bears the date of 1863 so we can infer it existed during the period of the Civil War. Information on the maker of the token, quantity issued and when redeemed has not been found at this point.

This is not to say that nothing else is available concerning our elusive merchant. Michael was very active in the community and served as a vestryman and deacon for St. Peter's Episcopal Church. The church has survived and is still active. The church was established December 28, 1846 on land donated by the Porter family. One of the founders was Samuel DeVeaux, another prominent family in early Niagara Falls. One of Michael's sons, Warren, was educated at the DeVeaux School and later became an Episcopal minister.

Through much of the 19th century, the Porter family, descended from Augustus Porter, was the first family of the Niagara Frontier. August-

WALSH & SONS.
NIAGARA FALLS.
WALSH & SONS
STOCK OF GOODS.
WHICH ARE OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.
BOBBETS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS IN
GRAT VARIETY.

Advertisement from 3 January, 1857

tus Porter was the largest land owner in the area and a successful entrepreneur as well. Col. Peter B. Porter, a son, was the one who actually donated the land for the church. He was a congressman in 1808 and a volunteer during the War of 1812. He was also Secretary of War for John Quincy Adams. Like Michael, he, too, was a deacon of St. Peter's. Thus it seems that Michael was involved with some of the most prominent families in the area.

On a historical note, Colonel Porter's son, also a colonel, Peter Augustus Porter, was killed at Cold Harbor on June 3, 1864. He was the commanding officer of the 8th New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery. This was a locally raised regiment which suffered greatly at Cold Harbor.

Walsh was also involved with the formation of the Niagara Falls Gas Company. On December 21, 1859, it was noted the company had run the first gas lines from Niagara Falls to Suspension Bridge and DeVeaux College. Suspension Bridge was a village about two miles north of Niagara Falls located opposite the Niagara River Whirlpool. The original \$20,000 capital of the company later increased to \$75,000. Walsh served as treasurer to the company but left office sometime before 1878. Two other prominent Niagara Falls families involved with this company were that of James E. Trott and S. Pettibone. Later, one of the city's high schools was named in Trott's honor.

Another of the area's leading citizens was Judge Theodore G.

NEW FALL GOODS!!

M. WALSH & SONS,

(Opposite Falls Hotel,)

Main Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y

Are now receiving their Fall Stock of

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

MILLINERY GOODS, &c.,

And offer at *Pais* Prices, for Cash,

Black and Fancy Silks,

Fall Dress Goods,

Stella,

Broche, Merino

Bay State and

Chausse Shawls.

Ladies Cloth Capes and Raglans,

Manchester, Merrimack,

Cochran,

French and English Prints.

Plain and Printed Brilliants,

Silk,

DeLaine Robes,

Embroideries,

Dress Fringes,

Kid Gloves, and Mitts,

Fine Linen Table Cloths,

Napkins,

Irish Linens,

Bleached & Brown Sheetings,

of all widths.

With many other articles too numerous to mention, which for cheapness cannot be surpassed.

BOOTS AND SHOES

From Auction, at unusual Low Prices.

Ladies who desire Bargains should not purchase anywhere until they examine the Stock of Cheap Dry Goods now offered at

M. WALSH & SONS.

A second advertisement, from 16 February, 1859

Hewitt who was superintendent of the gas company. The company issued \$1400 in checks that were redeemable by the Hamlin Banking House.

The Hamlin and the Walsh families were connected to each other through a network of commercial and social bonds.

Samuel, George and John Hamlin were brothers who are first

FOR SALE,
500 CORDS OF HARD WOOD
 Enquire of **WALSH & SONS,**
MAIN STREET.

NEW CROCKERY STORE.

THE subscriber has recently opened a new stock of
 CROCKERY, comprising a general assortment of
 China, Glass and Earthen Ware, Lamps,
 PLATED & BRITANNIA WARE, &c.
 Which he offers at low prices.
 He solicits the patronage of the citizens of this place
 and vicinity.
 The store is near the Corner of First and Falls Streets,
 Niagara Falls.

A. PIERCE.
 June 11, 1857-230

The third advertisement, 28 December, 1859

mentioned as arriving in 1836. Earlier accounts list Daniel Hamlin as arriving in 1810 as a stagecoach driver and subsequently opening a livery and stable on the corner of Second and Falls Streets. This site later becomes the railroad terminus.

Samuel and George establish a grocer's store at First and Falls Streets. John, the other brother, will establish a private bank in the International Hotel in the early 1860's. This banking firm was the one mentioned earlier as being associated with the gas company.

However, even more important is that George Hamlin married Michael Walsh's daughter, Mary Ann. Niagara Falls being rather small, (population around 6,000 in 1865), it is likely that businessmen and other well to do families would associate with each other professionally and socially.

Michael Walsh sold the property to his daughter and her husband in 1862. There it remained until 1888 when the title transferred to her brothers. Eventually, it went to the youngest brother, Warren, who sold the property around 1900.

During the war, the store was most likely operated by Honan, George and their father, Michael. It is possible that George Hamlin also helped. The youngest son, Warren, was by then an Episcopal minister with his own church. He later accepted a church in Akron, NY, about 35 miles

east of Niagara Falls.

William was not involved in the store as he enlisted in the Army on August 27, 1862. He eventually became a corporal in Company B, 151st New York Infantry. During the war, he was wounded at the Battle of Monocacy, MD, on July 20, 1864. Severely wounded in the head, he was also taken prisoner but released quickly. He returned home for leave in August, 1864. He was discharged at Washington, DC, along with the rest of his regiment on June 26, 1865. It is known that he later joined the GAR #133 and remained a member until his death in 1918.

Michael and his wife died within two months of each other in 1887. Honan and his brother, George, moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, during the 1880's where they became involved with banking and real estate.

The store, if it continued, would have been operated by William and George Hamlin. No information has been found as to when the store actually closed. The family maintained ownership until the turn of the century. A city map dated 1875 still lists the store as well as the family residence at 473 Third Street. Adjacent to that house was the home of George and Mary Hamlin. The map also shows the location of the other businesses associated with the families. With the exception of two churches, almost nothing shown on the 1875 map is still standing.

As we close, we see how elusive Michael Walsh and his store have become. Sadly, most local resources on the 1860 - 1892 period have been lost to posterity for various reasons. Hopefully, this account will shed some light on one of our early merchants and his connections to Niagara Falls.

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Various Issues of the Following Local Papers:

Daily Gazette

Lockport Daily Journal

Niagara City Herald

Niagara Falls Gazette

Suspension Bridge Journal

**Special thanks to the staff of the local history section of the
Niagara Falls Public Library**

Civil War Token Society Annual Meeting

3:00 PM Friday, August 2, 2002

Olmstead Room, Marriott Hotel, New York City

In the absence of CWTS secretary Dale Cade, Cindy Grellman welcomed everyone who attended the meeting. A total of 11 people (Jim Hebel, Peter Setian, Jeff Shelton, Alan Bleviss, Fred Ball, Richard Hartzog, Paul Cunningham, Brian Silliman, David Passamano, Cindy Grellman and David Gladfelter) attended the meeting.

Cindy then read the following four agenda items which had been prepared by Dale Cade prior to the meeting:

1. Volumes 5 & 6 of the Journal reprints covering the third ten-year period are at the publisher's and should be available through Jud Petrie in the next few weeks. Rich Watts has been the prime mover behind this project. This book contains an index compiled by Cindy Grellman.
2. The 30-year index of the Journal reprints has been compiled by Cindy, and is nearly ready to go to Paul Cunningham for printing and distribution to CWTS members free as a journal supplement. This index should be a great help to those wishing to do research into past articles on any given subject.

3. The membership of CWTS stands at 956, as of the end of June, and consists of 144 living life members, 802 regular members, 7 junior members and 3 associate members. Thanks to Dave Bowers' column in Coin World in early May, CWTS has 34 new members. Way to go, Dave!

4. The 5th edition of the patriotic book is underway by the revision committee. The format will remain the same as the 4th edition, but will include new die combinations and/or materials discovered and confirmed since the 4th edition, plus a number of new dies in the patriotic series. Because of a number of semi-truths and opinions on "blank reverse" pieces, a short section on these is planned for inclusion in this new edition.

There was a brief discussion of the new CWTS website at www.cwtsociety.com, which is managed by Ernie Latter. Also, there is currently a CWTS Hall of Fame being created. Nominations for induction in the first year are in the final stages. Bryon Kanzinger is chairman of the committee, and Chris Erlenwein is vice chairman. Other committee members are Richard Watts, Dale Cade, Q. David Bowers and Mark Glazer.

Jud Petrie gave updates on the status of all CWTS books, including their availability and pricing.

Hartzog said he has updated the Wisconsin section of the CWT book, and his work is copyrighted. He has negatives of the photos and all the information. He offered to make it available to the CWTS in exchange for printed books of a new edition store card book.

Petrie said there is some consideration for renumbering CWTs. From previous printings of Journal reprints, he has less than 200 copies remaining of the original 1,000 printed of Volume 1. From Volume 2, Petrie has about 45, but Cunningham has some also. Volumes 3 and 4 sold about 150 copies of each. Grellman suggested that the free journal supplement of the 30-year index will spark sales of these reprints. The group suggested that Grellman's index include 35 years (through the year 2000), rather than 30 years. Grellman then asked everyone present to introduce themselves.

Cunningham noted that CWTS membership numbers are up, which is impressive. TAMS and other clubs have dwindling membership numbers. He also said that he has a box which contains 90% of the store card photos. Dale Cade is currently storing the patriotic catalog photos.

Jeff Shelton asked if it would be worthwhile to offer Journal reprint Volumes 3 and 4 on eBay and include a CWTS application with each sale. Ball asked if we could show our books on our new website.

Hartzog and Cunningham told some interesting stories from the early days of the CWTS, including one amusing story about Jon Harris, and another involving the Fulds. Petrie asked if we have a listing of the CWTs in the ANS collection, and Hartzog felt that perhaps a listing was available to print off of a computer. Petrie also encouraged everyone to share their information, including all notes written in the margins of their books.

Everyone present agreed that Kanzinger's new pricing guide was great for the hobby. A CWTS application was mailed with each copy sold.

Bleviss said he felt that the CWTS table at the convention needed to be manned, and suggested that we get the local members to help out in the future. He felt that the way it is currently handled is unfair to the society and unfair to Jud. He recommended a call for volunteers before next year's convention in Baltimore. He also asked if we could produce a list of new members and their e-mail addresses. Petrie and Cunningham felt there were some security issues involved and this request should go through the CWTS secretary. Bleviss also asked about holding regional meetings around the country. Grellman said this has been done in the past, including a FUN show many years ago. It is easy to notify members in your area with a personal letter, as the CWTS mailing labels can be sorted by zip code.

Cunningham said he could publish a membership directory. A member's listing in the directory would be optional. He just did this for TAMS, and the response rate was about 30-40%. Cunningham said he could handle this, and offered to sell advertising in the directory, also.

Petrie said the CWTS is financially solvent, thanks to the Fulds giving us the rights to the CWT books. The society sells the books at a very small mark-up, but we sell a lot of copies.

There was a discussion of how prices for CWTs are going up. It is difficult, if not impossible, to get groups of common pieces anymore.

Gladfelter commented on problems with a previous CWTS auction manager and said that a suit has been filed against him. The situation is currently under control.

There was no further business to discuss, and the meeting adjourned at 4:05 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Cindy Grellman
Acting Secretary in the absence of Dale Cade

The Civil War Token Society Hall of Fame

On October 25, 2002, The Civil War Token Society welcomed eight charter members to the Hall of Fame.

Dr. George Fuld-Baltimore, MD
Dr. George Hetrich-Birdsboro, PA
Julius Guttag-New York City, NY
John Stanton-Cincinnati, OH
JNT Levick-New York City, NY
Jack Detwiler-Brea, CA
Melvin Fuld-Baltimore, MD
Pliny Chase-Haverford, PA

In order to be elected, a candidate must acquire a minimum of seven out of 13 votes from the board. Dr George Fuld was elected by a unanimous decision. All candidates received multiple votes which shows just how deep our field was this year. The five candidates, who were not elected this year, will be placed on the 2003 ballot along with any new candidates from the nominating committee.

An official induction ceremony will take place at the Baltimore ANA meeting in August, 2003. Dr. George Fuld is expected to attend. All members in attendance will receive a complimentary Hall of Fame medal.

Medals are being struck by The Patrick Mint to honor the above eight inductees. For more information about this please see the next page.

A Word From Dale

During and after my recent hospitalization for a minor heart attack, I was pleasantly surprised to receive so many phone calls and get well cards from the membership, many of whom I have never had the pleasure of meeting, but have talked with and/or corresponded with. With all of you pulling for me, how could I lose? I'm sure that these well wishes significantly helped my recovery. Many thanks to all of you for your kindness and concern.

THE CIVIL WAR TOKEN SOCIETY

HALL OF FAME MEDALS PROGRAM

The CWTS and The Patrick Mint are in the process of creating eight different medals on four different planchets to honor the eight 2002 Hall of Fame inductees.

Medals are struck in Copper, Brass, Nickel, and Silver.

32 total varieties will be produced in varying mintages.

Only 50 nickel medals of each inductee will be available. They will not be available for individual sale, only within the complete sets of 32. Once these run out, they will not be reproduced as the actual dies will be sold in a CWTS auction.

These sets are given to members who donate \$250 to the CWTS Hall of Fame. This donation, in part, may be tax deductible.

Medals will be available at the Baltimore ANA CWTS meeting in August, 2003.

Preorder options for individual medals will become available in May, 2003

To donate to the project please call or write to:

Bryon Kanzinger

552 Canterbury Road

Jeffersonville, Pa 19403

610-539-4859

The Ring of the Sutler's Wife

John Ostendorf found an interesting poem in the April 9, 1864 edition of the Cincinnati Enquirer. It demonstrates the utter contempt in which sutlers were generally regarded.

by Ruth N. Cromwell

What is the price of that ring? she said;
The man at the counter raised his head.
Never before had the woman's face
Darken'd the door of that princely place.
The man at the counter opened the case,
He took the gem from its regal bed,
A thousand dollars for the ring, he said.

I saw the Treasury notes unroll'd,
A thousand dollars counted and told,
Oh! the man at the counter thought he had sold
A diamond ring, for the figures it bore
A thousand dollars and nothing more.
I knew the notes, foul with the stamp
Of the sutler's toils in tent and camp;
I knew the notes, foul with the stain
Of the sutler's toils in field and pain.
The Treasury notes with the curse of the slain,
That the lack and need of a soldier's life
Paid for the ring of the sutler's wife.

Oh! the man at the counter held the gem,
Would grace the costliest diadem
That ever clasped the pearls of light
On some fair brow, as proudly bright-
A royal diadem, pure and white;
I saw the ring on the woman's hand,
That flashed the shame of my native land.
And it seemed as a breath of poisonous air,
Passed over the gem, once bright and fair,
And left a flaw forever there-
A fatal flaw, flagrant and rife
With pelf and profit, sin and strife,
In the diamond ring of the sutler's wife.

Chicago Line.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR,

The Splendid, First-Class Passenger Steamboat **PLANET**, Captain L. CHAMBERLIN, will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago at 7 o'clock in the Evening, for Ontonagon, Superior City, and all Intermediate Ports, on the following days :

Thursday, July 16, for Superior City.
 Monday, July 27, " "
 Tuesday, August 11, for Ontonagon.
 Saturday, August 27, for Superior City.
 Friday, September 4, for Ontonagon.
 Tuesday, Sept. 15, for Superior City.

Monday, September 28, for Ontonagon.
 Friday, October 9, for Superior City.
 Thursday, October 22, for Ontonagon.
 Monday, November 2, for Superior City.
 Wednesday, Nov. 15, for Ontonagon.

Her Dock is on River Street, first above Rush Street Bridge. For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to

A. E. GOODRICH, 6 and 8 River Street.

Steamboats on Lake Michigan.

A First-Class Boat will leave Goodrich's Dock, first above Rush Street Bridge,

Every Morning (Sundays excepted),


At 9 o'clock, for

**MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE,
 PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC,
 AND TWO RIVERS,**

Extending their trips to Kewaunee and Wolf River every Friday. During the season of navigation, Passengers and Freight carried cheaper than by any other line.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Chicago to Kenosha	\$1 00	\$0 50
Chicago to Racine	1 25	75
Chicago to Milwaukee	1 50	1 00
Chicago to Port Washington	2 00	1 50
Chicago to Sheboygan	3 00	2 50
Chicago to Manitowoc and Two Rivers....	3 50	3 00
Chicago to Grand Haven	3 00	2 50

 Passengers will please purchase their tickets on board the boats. First Class includes Meals and Berths. For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to

A. E. GOODRICH, 6 and 8 River Street, CHICAGO

Q. David Bowers has forwarded this full page advertisement dated 1863 for the steamer *Planet*, the subject of a Civil War token that has been variously attributed to Detroit and to Cleveland. He further states that, although a detailed history of the ship 1855-1866 showed that it was based in different places, it seems likely that for the year 1863, when the tokens are dated, a correct attribution would be its home port for the year, Chicago.

CWTS VERIFICATION SERVICE

The CWTS sponsors a verification service. If you would like an independent opinion regarding a Civil War token, submit the following form with each token to:

CWTS Verification Services

c/o Dave Bowers Box 1224 Wolfeboro, NH 03894

(You may copy this form)

Request for Verification

Name _____
(Last) (First)

Address _____

CWTS Member Yes No

Token Attribution (FULD numbers and metal)

Owner's Value _____

From Whom Acquired _____

Specific Opinion Request (e.g.genuine?, attribution?, planchet metal?, error?)

PERMISSION IS IS NOT GRANTED FOR A TOUCHSTONE
TEST TO BE PERFORMED.

I understand and acknowledge that any opinion rendered by the CWTS Verification Service on the authenticity or condition of the item submitted herewith represents a considered judgment by the examiners. Verification does not, however, constitute a guarantee that the item is genuine, and neither guarantees that others will not reach different conclusions. The Item will be examined with nondestructive testing techniques available and will be judged by examiners based upon information available to them, but no warranties are expressed or implied from any opinion rendered in consequence of this application.

Date _____

Signature _____

CWTS VERIFICATION SERVICE

NOTICE OF POLICY

The following policy and terms will be observed by the Society's Verification Service. Please read carefully before submitting specimens to the Verification Officer.

1. The verification service is presently performed at no charge to members of the CWTS. In the future, a charge may be necessary and will be determined by the board of directors.
2. Examination of specimens submitted by nonmembers of the CWTS will be at the option of the Verification Officer.
3. No more than four specimens in one package will be accepted by the Service without prior correspondence with the Verification Officer.
4. A stated value by the owner is required for each specimen submitted to the Service. The CWTS cannot be responsible for return insurance without this value submitted. All specimens will be returned by insured or Registered insured mail.
5. All specimens must be submitted in a 2 x 2 vinyl or Mylar flips. The Service cannot be responsible for specimens in special holders or cardboard, stapled holders. (This requirement will protect against possible damage on removal.) Specimens will usually be removed from holder by the Service. Most will have a specific gravity determination. This requires the token be submerged in water.
6. Unless permission is specifically denied on the request, the Service may do a touchstone test on the edge of the token. This will usually be done to differentiate copper, brass, and copper-nickel.
7. The submitter should state the specific information or question to be answered regarding the specimen.
8. The Verification Service will not assign a rarity to any new find. A copy of the new find certificate will be submitted to the editor of the new Store Card catalogue edition and/or to the editor of the Patriotic catalogue. The assignment of rarity can be more accurately done by the editorial cataloguing staff.
9. All specimens must be accompanied by a properly filled in request form (copies available in this or previous "Journal" editions).
10. Six weeks must be allowed for return of specimens.

Civil War Token Society

Auction #125

Terms of Sale- Read Carefully

Closing Date 25 March 2003

1. Send Bids to: David W. Vroom, 101 St George Circle, Covington, LA 70433-1533.
2. Please include e-mail address, if available, for notifications.
3. Members have attributed all tokens. Lots incorrectly attributed or described may be returned within seven days of receipt of lots. Reason for return must accompany lots.
4. Bids are to be made by lot number only. Earliest postmark will decide tie bids.
5. Bids will be accepted with postmarks dated as late as the auction closing date.
6. Bids of \$10.00 or more will be reduced to 10% over the second highest bidder or to 50% of the bid, whichever is larger. Bids under \$10.00 will not be reduced.
7. Terms are cash. Lots will be sent via U. S. Mail unless otherwise requested. Bidders will pay postage and insurance. Payment is due and payable upon receipt of billing.
8. Auction Manager reserves the right to withdraw any lot or to reject any bid considered to be unreasonable.
9. All tokens are copper unless otherwise specified.
10. Most all copper CWTs resemble circulated cents in color. Therefore, the use of the adjective "dark" will denote a color "darker" than customary. Use of the term "darkening" will denote an early stage of the coloration process.
11. Abbreviations used are SCM- Single Card Merchant, and SMT- Single Merchant Town
12. A double grade on a lot (XF/VF) denotes obv/rev grading.
13. Listings are per FULD: "U. S. Civil War Storecards" & "Patriotic Civil War Tokens".
14. Prices realized will be available after the close of the auction and will be sent FREE to all bidders. Others requesting a prices realized list please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) with your request.
15. Please observe a minimum bid of \$4.00 per lot unless otherwise indicated in parentheses () following the lot description. This is a

general minimum for the auction and does not imply the value of any lot in the auction. Please bid responsibly.

ILLINOIS

1. 320E-2a Freeport, R7 VF+ SMT (M/B \$70.00) Woman Merchant, Tiny Clip, Dark, Obverse rim fold

INDIANA

2. 630A-6a Mishawaka, R3 XF, IP
3. 640A-1a Mooresville, R6 VF+, SMT
4. 915A-2a Valparaiso, R5 VF+, IP, SMT
5. 995A-1a Wolf Creek R6 XF+, SMT
6. 995A-1a Wolf Creek R6 XF/ VF+, SMT
7. 995A-1a Wolf Creek R6 VF, SMT
8. 995A-1a Wolf Creek R6 VF+, SMT

MASSACHUSETTS

9. 115EA-1a Boston, R5 VF

MICHIGAN

10. 225CA-1a Detroit, R5 VF
11. 225CJ-1a Detroit, R5 VF
12. 280B-1a East Saginaw, R7 XF
13. 320A-1b Flint, R2 VF+
14. 379J-1b Grand Rapids R3, VF
15. 440A-3a Hastings, R6 VF
16. 480F-1a Hudson, R7 VF
17. 525D-2a Jackson, R3 VF+
18. 560B-3a Lansing, R7 VF
19. 610B-1a Marshall, R6 XF/VF

NEW JERSEY

20. 885A-1b Trenton, R3 BR XF, loose dirt

NEW YORK

21. 10A-6a Albany, R2, VF+
22. 10B-2a Albany, R3 XF
23. 10G-1a Albany, R3 VF+
24. 10H-4aa Albany, R4 VF
25. 10H-7a Albany, R3 XF
26. 95A-2a Brooklyn, R2, mostly brown, UNC
27. 95E-1a Brooklyn, R2, XF, SCM
28. 140A-2a Cohoes, R1, XF+, SMT
29. 630A-1a NYC, R2 XF,
30. 630C-11a NYC, R6 XF+
31. 630D-1a NYC, R2 XF
32. 630D-1a NYC, R2 XF+
33. 630E-1a NYC, R1 VF/XF
34. 630F-1a NYC, R2 XF
35. 630F-2a NYC, R2 XF
36. 630H-1a NYC, R1 UNC
37. 630K-1a NYC, R3 VF+
38. 630L-1a NYC, R2 VF
39. 630L-5a NYC, R2 VF+
40. 630L-5a NYC, R2 F+
41. 630M-1a NYC, R2 VF/XF
42. 630M-6ao NYC, R3 XF/F
43. 630M-6ao NYC, R3 VF, clashed dies
44. 630M-6ao NYC, R3 VF+
45. 630M-12ao NYC, R6, AU
46. 630M-13a NYC, R3 XF
47. 630N-4a NYC, R2 UNC
48. 630P-1a NYC, R2 XF
49. 630Q-1a NYC, R1 XF
50. 630Q-1a NYC, R1 XF+
51. 630T-1a NYC, R2 XF

52. 630AY-1a NYC, R2 AU
53. 630CC-4a NYC, R2 UNC
54. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 XF
55. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 VF
56. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 UNC
57. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 AU
58. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 XF+
59. 630CI-4a NYC, R7 XF
60. 640A-2a Niagara Falls, R8
XF+, SMT, (M/B \$105) scarce
town
61. 665B-2a Ogdensburg, R4 VF/
XF
62. 695A-2a Oswego, R1 XF, SMT
63. 695A-2a Oswego, R1 XF+,
SMT
64. 695A-2a Oswego, R1 AU, SMT
65. 760A-1d Poughkeepsie, R7
C-N, VF+, SMT, SCM
66. 760A-1d Poughkeepsie, R7
C-N, XF, SMT, SCM
67. 890E-1b Troy, R1 B, XF
68. 890E-7b Troy, R4 B, XF
69. 985A-1a Whitehall, R1 XF,
SMT
70. 995A-1a Yonkers, R2 VF+,
SMT

OHIO

71. 120A-2a Camden, R6 VF, dark
72. 125A-1a1 Canton, R5 VF+,
SMT
73. 160G-5a Chillicothe, R3, VF
74. 165O-6a Cincinnati, R7, VF+
75. 165AP-3a Cincinnati, R6, VF+
76. 165BJ-3a Cincinnati, R5 VF+
77. 165BJ-5a Cincinnati, R3 UNC
78. 165BJ-10a Cincinnati, R5 VF,
clip
79. 165BJ-16a Cincinnati, R2 VF+
80. 165BV-17a Cincinnati, R3 XF+
81. 165CQ-3a Cincinnati, R3 VF+
82. 165CY-63a Cincinnati, R3 XF+
83. 165DB-1a Cincinnati, R2 UNC
84. 165DC-2a Cincinnati, R2 VF,
SCM

85. 165DE-3a Cincinnati, R3 XF+
86. 165DF-5a Cincinnati, R4 VF
87. 165DP-3a Cincinnati, R5 XF
88. 165EU-3a Cincinnati, R7 VF
89. 165EZ-1a Cincinnati, R1 XF
90. 165EZ-1a Cincinnati, R1 XF+
91. 165EZ-1a Cincinnati, R1 AU
92. 165EZ-3a Cincinnati, R2 XF
93. 165FA-2a Cincinnati, R3 UNC
94. 165FS-6a Cincinnati, R4 VF
95. 165GE-3a Cincinnati, R7 VF
96. 165GL-5a Cincinnati, R5 AU
97. 165GO-1a Cincinnati, R3 VF+
98. 165GP-2a Cincinnati, R6 XF+
99. 165GS-4a Cincinnati, R4 VF+
100. 165GT-3a Cincinnati, R1 XF+
101. 165GY-16a Cincinnati, R4 VF
102. 175C-5a Cleveland, R6 VF/
VG
103. 175I-1a Cleveland, R3 VF
104. 175J-2a Cleveland, R3 XF/VF
105. 175P-1a Cleveland, R5+ F+,
SCM
106. 190B-1a Columbiana, R3 VF
107. 200C-1a Columbus, R4 AU
108. 200D-1a Columbus, R2 VF+
109. 230B-1a Dayton, R4 VF+
110. 290A-1b Elyria, R2, B XF,
SMT
111. 330H-1a Fremont, R6 AU
112. 345B-1a Gallipolis, R5 VF+
113. 385A-1a Hamilton, R5 AU
114. 400C-1a Hillsboro, R6 VF,
SCM
115. 420A-1a Kenton, R6 AU
116. 420A-1a Kenton, R6 XF
117. 420A-1a Kenton, R6 VF+
118. 420A-1a Kenton, R6 VF
119. 440D-1a Lancaster, R4 AU
120. 450A-2a Lima, R3 XF, SMT
121. 505A-1a Mansfield, R2 AU
122. 535D-2a Massillon, R3 VF
123. 550A-1a McConnelsville, R4
VF, SMT
124. 555A-1a Middletown, R5 VF,
SMT

- 125. 597A-1a Navarre, R5 VF
- 126. 620A-2a New London, R4 VF
- 127. 650A-2a North Liberty, R5 XF, SMT
- 128. 690A-1a Oberlin, R6 VF, SCT
- 129. 695A-3a Orrville, R6 VF+, SMT
- 130. 765D-1a Ravenna, R4 VF+, SCM
- 131. 815A-5a Sidney, R7 F, multiple strike?
- 132. 820A-1a Sonora, R5 VF, SMT, SCM
- 133. 835C-2a Steubenville, R3 VF
- 134. 845A-1a Syracuse, R5+ VF, SMT
- 135. 850B-1b Tiffin, R3 XF
- 136. 850C-1a Tiffin, R7 XF
- 137. 860A-1a Toledo, R3 XF
- 138. 880F-6a Troy, R3 VF
- 139. 890A-1a Uniontown, R5 VF, SMT
- 140. 905D-1a Wappakoneta, R3 VF+, SCM
- 141. 930B-2a West Unity, R4 VF
- 142. 960A-2a Woodsfield, R3 VF+
- 143. 975D-1a Wooster, R3 XF
- 144. 985A-1a Xenia, R7 XF, SMT, SCM
- 145. 990A-1a Youngstown, R2 XF+, SMT
- 146. 995B-2a Zanesville, R2 VF+

PENNSYLVANIA

- 147. 360A-1do Erie, R6 C-N, VF
- 148. 750JA-1a Philadelphia, R5 VF+, SCM
- 149. 750L-1a Philadelphia, R1 XF
- 150. 750M-3a Philadelphia, R2 VF
- 151. 750P-1a Philadelphia, R6 XF
- 152. 750W-1a Philadelphia, R5 XF
- 153. 765B-2a Pittsburgh, R4 XF+
- 154. 765C-1a Pittsburgh, R2 VF+, SCM
- 155. 765K-1a Pittsburgh, R3 VF

- 156. 765P-13a Pittsburgh, R4 XF
- 157. 765Q-3a Pittsburgh, R3 VF
- 158. 967A-1b West Greenville, R3 B XF, SMT, SCM
- 159. 967A-1b West Greenville, R3 B VF, SMT, SCM

RHODE ISLAND

- 160. 700C-3a Providence R3 AU

WISCONSIN

- 161. 70A-1a Beloit, R8 VF, SMT, SCM
- 162. 220G-1a Fond du Lac, R6 VF, SCM
- 163. 220J-2a Fond du Lac, R6 VF+
- 164. 220L-2a Fond du Lac, R5, XF
- 165. 270A-1a Hales Corner, R3 VF, SMT, SCM
- 166. 300D-3a Janesville, R5 XF
- 167. 300E-1a Janesville, R7 VF+, SCM
- 168. 310A-1a Jefferson, R6 VF+, SCM
- 169. 310E-1a Jefferson, R6 VF, SCM
- 170. 320A-1a Juneau, R8 XF. SMT (M/B \$175.00)
- 171. 320A-1a Juneau, R8 VF, SMT
- 172. 330B-2a Kenosha, R7 XF
- 173. 330B-4a Kenosha, R7 XF
- 174. 330C-1a Kenosha, R4 VF+, SCM
- 175. 330D-1aa Kenosha, (unlisted) AU
- 176. 340A-1a Kilbourn City, R7 XF, SCM
- 177. 360A-1a La Crosse, R6 XF
- 178. 360B-1a La Crosse, R6 VF
- 179. 620E-1a Oshkosh, R3++ UNC SCM (M/B \$85.00) Part Red, stained, underrated s/b R6

180. 720A-1a Ripon, R8 AU SMT
(M/B \$150.00) Dark, over-
rated s/b R7

PATRIOTIC

181. 1/229A R1 XF
182. 1/391A R1 F/VF (M/B \$3.00)
183. 1/391A R1 VF
184. 8/314 R1 XF
185. 9/238 R9, B VF IND PRIM
186. 11/298A R1 XF+
187. 11/298A R1 XF
188. 11/298 R1 AU
189. 12/297 R2 VF, rev 2 started
punches
190. 15/319A R2 VF+
191. 16/300 R3 VF, scratches on
obv
192. 17/388A R2 VF+
193. 18/300 R2 XF, dark
194. 19/396 R2 XF+
195. 26/418A R2 AU
196. 29/303A R2 VF+
197. 29/303A R2 XF
198. 35/265A R5 VF+
199. 36/340A R2 VF+
200. 36/340A R2 VF
201. 37/256A R2 XF

202. 42/336A R4 VF
203. 43/388A R2 XF+
204. 45/332A R1 VF
205. 47/332A R1 UNC
206. 47/332A R1 VF+
207. 47/332A R1 VF/XF
208. 48/299A R1 VF+
209. 103/375 R4 F, hole started at
12 O'clock
210. 207/409 R1 VF+
211. 220/322a R1 UNC
212. 221/324 R1 XF+
213. 224/322 R1 F
214. 240/337 R1 UNC
215. 241/338 R2 XF+
216. 241/338a R2 VF
217. 254/255a R1 XF
218. 255/390a R1 XF
219. 255/393a R1 VF
220. 257/311a R3 VF
221. 258/446a R3 F
222. 337/350a R2 AU
223. 450/471a R1 UNC
224. 450/471a R1 XF+
225. 520/521a R7 F

**End of Sale
Good Luck**

Report on Auction #123

This offering of 225 lots attracted 103 bidders who submitted 1369 bids. The bidder success rate was 51%. Gross sales were a bit over \$7913.75 and after expenses the Society should net approximately \$719.37. In the popularity derby, win, place and show were as follows: The Patriots dominated with Lot # 214 (240/337) finishing first with 19 bids, Lot 225 (520/521a) finishing second with 18 bids. A storecard, Lot 165 (WI270a-1a Hales Corner) finished third with 16 bids. Please note on your prices realized list that Lots 103, 107, 131, 168, 175, 225 were returned for various reasons.

Respectfully, David W. Vroom

.....

THE GENERAL STORE

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Hetrich & Gutttag, Civil War Tokens, 322 pages, reprint 1968. VG condition w/d.j.; dealer's rubber stamped copy. For sale, best offer received. Jack Paul, 725 W. Thornton #132, Hemet, CA 92543.

+++++

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO Fuld 745A Burton's Exchange store cards collected by member 3435. Stephen M. Edenfield, Post Office Box 25191, Cincinnati, Ohio 45225-0191. Telephone and telecopier 513-753-7303.

+++++

WANTED: Patriotic Tokens VF-XF: 3-273, 9-406, 56-436/161 or 229, 106-432, 126-295, 171-428, 251-345. Robert Frigstad, 2181 Lakeaires Blvd., White Bear Lake, MN 55110.

+++++

WANTED: Civil War period ambrotype and daguerreotype cases, with or without pictures, any condition, for repair or parts. John Mullen, Box 146A, Berne, NY 12023.

+++++

WWW.INDIANCENT.COM Please check out our website for an outstanding selection of CWTs. Obv/Rev images. Eagle Eye Rare Coins, PO Box 65645, Tucson, AZ 85728.

+++++

BUYING! I am the highest buyer of rare and choice CWTs, Sutler tokens, etc. Call Bret Palser 800-323-2646.

+++++

WANTED: OH165AD-1 and 2, OH165FN-11d, and OH170A and B, any condition. For sale: *The Civil War Token Collectors Guide*, \$27.00 pp. Paul Cunningham, Box 1, Tecumseh, MI 49286. cunninghamchips@hotmail.com.

+++++

Police, Sheriff and Marshall (Law badges) wanted. Send photocopy and asking price. Sullivan, Box 1204, Church St. Sta., New York, NY 10008-1204

+++++

WANTED: Your old auction catalogs, fixed price lists, etc. related to Civil War tokens and other exnumia. Please contact Jeff Shelton at 212-627-2067 or email jshelton1@nyc.rr.com.

+++++

Collectors are invited to run their ads for more than one issue. Just let us know!. Send ad copy to the publisher.

+++++

Civil War Sutler Tokens and Cardboard Scrip

by David E. Schenkman

This profusely illustrated hardbound volume (8 1/2 x 11" format) catalogs nearly 500 tokens (many of which have never previously been listed) plus 98 varieties of cardboard scrip. Complete descriptions, rarity scale, information on die sinkers, historical notes, and much more is included.

Price \$35.00, plus \$2.50 shipping (MD. residents add 5% sales tax). Autographed on request.

Turtle Hill Book Co.
P.O. Box 265
Bryantown, MD 20617

From the Publisher

Is your address correct? Does it include the nine digit zip code? Do you have a common name like Horace Schlammersdorf? Why not make sure that our Secretary has your middle initial for the mailing address? Please send in your renewals on time! Doing otherwise means the poor, overworked publisher has to remove your name from the list and then replace it again when your dues come in.

Buying: Civil War Tokens

Urgently need nice material. Whole collections, singles, duplicates -- everything purchased! Special need for rare dies, rare die combinations, rare towns, off-metals, overstrikes.

Ship for our fast check offer. No one pays more!

C & D Gale Dept. T 2404 Berwyn Rd. Wilmington, DE 19810
Phone: (302) 478-0872 Fax: (302) 478-6866 E-Mail: CDGale@dol.net

CIVIL WAR TOKENS (CWTs) HARD TIMES TOKENS (HTTs)

CWTs were issued to ease the coin shortage caused by the Civil War. HTTs were issued during the political/monetary crisis of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. They are all a fascinating part of American History. Send \$12.00 for a sample CWT, \$12.00 for a sample HTT, or \$24.00 for a sample of each plus a copy of our catalog (Please add \$2.00 for Postage and Handling to all orders.)

A & R Coins
Dept. C. Box 8308
New Fairfield, CT 06812

Indiana Merchant Issuers of Civil War Tokens

**Business History from City
Directories and County Histories**

compiled by William E. Hamm

178pp, softcover, 1993

Still available! \$10 retail, \$7.50 CWT members

Jud Petrie - Book Manager

Box 403

Freeport, ME 04032

CWTS Online Chats/Meetings

**March 11 Tuesday 8pm est (3rd General Member Meeting) Host Mike
Tramte**

March 18 Tuesday 7pm est (Store Card Chat) Host Bryon Kanzinger

March 28 Friday 7pm est (Patriotic Chat) Host Mark Glazer

ADVERTISING INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING: Free 25-word ad to all members. Non-members and members' additional {more than one per issue} ads cost 5 cents per word.

DISPLAY ADVERTISING: Full page ad \$35, half page \$20, quarter-page \$12, eighth-page \$8. Inside back cover \$40, outside back cover \$50. Halftones are \$6 each. Only classified or display advertising pertaining to Civil War tokens acceptable. Ads run for four consecutive issues discounted at 10%; payment with first insertion.

SPECIAL ENCLOSURES: Members may enclose a flyer with any CWTS mailing for a cost of \$50 beyond the cost of printing. Contact the publisher for details. All advertisements are to be sent directly to the CWTS Publisher, Box One, Tecumseh, MI 49286. Call Paul A. Cunningham (517) 423-8951.

Feuchtwanger Tokens Wanted

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The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

Summer 2003

Volume 37

Number 2



H.D. Higgins of Indiana

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H. D. HIGGINS & HIS INDIANA FRONTIER MINT

BORN OUT OF NECESSITY BUT A MASTERPIECE OF RESOURCEFULNESS

By Wayne Stafford LM 21

Prolog (By Dale Cade)

Have you ever wondered why most all of the "Indiana Primitive" store cards and patriotics carry a disclaimer of "weak strike", "weak strike as usual", "rev weak", or some similar note denoting the same thing? The article to follow presents a strong argument for a die fabrication and subsequent token fabrication process that offers a plausible explanation for this continuing phenomenon. Upon first encountering the details of this procedure, your first reaction is usually one of disbelief, closely followed by your instincts claiming that this cannot be done by the method described. There is evidence, however, to demonstrate that the method will produce a die that can indeed be used to produce Civil War Tokens complete with the "weaknesses" of the disclaimers.

Higgins was by trade a jeweler, and his cards enjoyed a limited circulation, mostly in the Indiana cities of Mishawaka, South Bend, Elkhart, La Porte, New Paris, and Valparaiso, with an excursion into the nearby Michigan cities of Paw Paw and Cassopolis. The patriotic issues (pairings of reverse dies, in general) may have enjoyed a wider circulation.

In Wayne's article, he is primarily addressing dies for the "standard" reverses, although Higgins store card obverses indicate he had the capacity to make dies in the more conventional mode as well as this "short cut". Wayne is also pointing out that a number of identical dies (design-wise) were produced, and shows a method for distinguishing each die from its "twin."

H. D. HIGGINS & HIS INDIANA FRONTIER MINT - BORN OUT OF NECESSITY BUT A MASTERPIECE OF RESOURCEFULNESS

By Wayne Stafford LM21

The purpose of this article is to expand on David Gladfelter's discoveries that were published in the JCWTS in 1978 (volume 12 #1). He noted that similar but different dies exist in the case of die 9 and die 175. Both of these dies are close copies of Scovill dies 10 and 174, respec-

tively. The chief differences are that of strike quality and flaws incurred when Higgins made the dies.



If Higgins had not stamped the word "capital" on patriotic die 234 and also on store card die 1238 we would probably think that they are the same die. Since the letters are in different positions it is quite obvious that they are not the same die. Matter-of-fact they are listed as the same die in the DIE CONVERSION TABLE NO. 1 in the second edition of U.S. CIVIL WAR STORE CARDS by the Fulds! Human nature being what it is, we often see that we expect to see.

Gladfelter broke this pattern when he made his observations over two decades ago. I'm somewhat surprised that the report of these other dies didn't soon follow. After examining about six hundred Indiana primitives over the last thirty years I'm now prepared to report my findings, which include the discoveries of no less than five new dies!

First let's revisit Gladfelter's findings of 1978. We'll start with die 9.



Variety 9A: The die has full beading all around the border. There is some loss of detail on the low portions of the Liberty head and cap, indicating improper sinking of the die from the hub. (See V7N1PP9-11.) I have specimens of this die muled with Nos. 406 and 407.

In addition to being muled with dies 406 and 407, I have mulings with die 404 and Indiana 530B-1a, its only use with a store card.



Variety 9B: Border beads are partially missing in the area from 9:00 to 12:00. The Liberty head has good high and low detail. I have specimens of this die muled with Nos. 211 and 405.

With the exception of the four 9A mulings listed above, everything else with a 9 die is a 9B. Three of the 9A mulings are scarce with 9A/404 being downright rare. 9B is many times more numerous.

And now David Gladfelter's observations regarding die 175:



Variety 175A: This is the "Twelve O'clock Break" variety. There is a faint die crack from Washington's outstretched arm up to the rim passing to the right of the comma in the legend, like the hand of a clock pointing to 12:00. There is much loss of low detail, indicating improper sinking of the die from the hub; the rim is weak, as is the lettering at ST IN WAR and the date. The high detail (rider's leg, design on base of statue) is good. I have specimens of this die muled with Nos. 232 and 403.



Variety 175B: The "Bold Relief" variety - relief is generally the most bold of all three varieties of this die. There is a faint die break from Washington's outstretched arm at the elbow through the horse's neck and bridle, under horse's chin and out to the rim between R and S of FIRST. I have a specimen of this die muled with No. 401.



Variety 175C: The "Die Lumps" variety. (This is the variety illustrated as Storecard Die 1161.) It has die lumps under the horse's tail and behind Washington's head. On late strikes, there is a break from the horse's eye to T of FIRST. Strong rims. I have a specimen of this die muled with No. 400.

As yet I have not examined enough tokens to know which of these minor die varieties appear with which die combinations. It is my impression that the 9B is about twice as common as the 9A, and that of the three 175 varieties the 175A seems to be most often found. I would appreciate hearing from other collectors with these minor varieties in their collections.

I would say that Gladfelter very accurately described the Indiana Primitive 175 dies. Perhaps it would be even more accurate to dub the 175C as the "answering the call of nature" variety or the "road apple" variety.



Now we can add two more similar but different 175 dies that I'll refer to as 175D and 175E. I call the 175D the "many die lumps" variety. It is easiest to recognize by the three die lumps just below and to the lower right of the F in FIRST. 175D is muled with patriotic die 400. In the store card series it is muled with Indiana 260A-1aa, an unlisted variety of the Wm. Brooks piece from Elkhart. It is also muled with Indiana 260B-2a and Indiana 260C-2a, two other Elkhart merchants. In the store card series patriotic die 175D is called die 1161.



The "horse kicking dirt" is what I call the 175E variety. It can be distinguished by the three small die lumps in front of the horses front legs. The front leg that is touching the ground has a lump above the hoof, and there is a lump between the I and R of FIRST. It is about 40% of the distance to the shin of the raised leg. A smaller lump is near the T of FIRST, under the upright and slightly to the right. Two tiny, but prominent lumps are above the comma and just to the left of WAR. I have found 175E muled with die 400, it's only patriotic use. In the store card group it is muled with Indiana 710A-2a (New Paris) and Indiana 860B-1a and 1b (Blowney & Johnson, South Bend).

Of the 175s, 175D is the scarcest; the most common 175D is 175D/400.

A point of interest is that the picture of die 1161 in the store card book is an illustration of the defecating horse or 175C, but 175C is not found in the store card series! With the capitol dies oversight, that makes two errors in the store card book concerning the Indiana primitives. Actually, the plate picture of die 1238 is correct; it's the die conversion that is inaccurate.

The next piece of Higgins' handiwork to thrash out are the three flag dies, patriotic die 211 and storecard die 1234. I'll call the one muled with die 9 211A, the muling with die 400 211B and the rarest flag die of all 211C. It is muled with New Paris Indiana 710A-3a.



211A has a fairly large die chip just to the top right of the 3 in the date. This is diagnostic and can even be seen on lower grade tokens. The border beads are missing or at least extremely weak in the area between the E in THE and the L in FLAG , but there is one very prominent bead above the right side of the E.



211B has a die chip above the F in FLAG. It almost looks like the F in FLAG has a double top. This also is diagnostic and can be seen on well worn specimens.



211C doesn't have either of the diagnostic die flaws described regarding dies 211A or 211B. The die itself has many, mostly parallel scratches. This was likely caused by cleaning the surface oxidation, with a wire brush before the die was hardened. Since the scratches are in the die, they show in relief on the token. This die is the reverse of Indiana 710A-3a, a rarity 9.

The flag combinations known to me are the following: 211A with die 9; 211B/1234B with die 400 and also with Indiana 915A-1a, the only listed merchant from Valparaiso; 211C/1234C is muled with Indiana 710A-3a, from New Paris. I don't know which flag die 211/402 is. I wonder if this combination even exists having never seen one and don't know of anybody who has either.



I have found two different 238 or monitor dies. They are quite easy to tell apart. 238A is muled with die 9, and 238B is muled with dies 402 and 405. About 1980, because I thought that they were different dies, I sent high grade examples of these tokens to David Gladfelter to study. He noted these five differences:

	238A	238B
Dentil fade at 10-12 O'clock	Yes	No
14 re-engraved dentils (uneven) at 2-3 O'clock	No	Yes
Extra "puff of smoke)*	Yes	No
Die chip over ornament left of M	No	Yes
Faint "period" (chip) after E	Yes	No

*The extra "puff of smoke" is probably caused by an area of corrosion on the die.

Ron Guth wrote an article that appeared in the 1983 JCWTS V 4 that merits revisiting, "175 Dies—an Analysis." In regard to the stated anomalies, he had this to say: "We shall discard the 'same dies' theory for right now." Ron concluded that "these are actually three different dies from the same hub; in other words Higgins didn't buy the 174 die from Scovill; he bought the hub for it and made his own dies."

In regard to the Scovill look-alikes, I think that the evidence is overwhelming that somehow Higgins hubbed his dies. Probably using a simple method pressing the hub into red hot iron, causing some surface oxidation or mild crusting. I suspect that he used a wire brush to clean the surface sometimes causing light parallel scratches on the dies. It would also explain the many small die chips.

In some manner Higgins used a hub to make his Scovill look-alikes. The bottom line is that each die should be recognized as a distinct die, and it should be listed separately. These dies are actually easy to distinguish from each other, unlike those "pesky" 6s, 7s, and 8s which are also different dies made by Frederick Smith in New York City. Smiths' turban heads are very difficult to attribute, and in lower grades, downright impossible. For example, 175/400 could be 175C/400, 175D/400, or 175E/400. It's not at all complicated because these dies are so easy to tell apart.

I will concede that my listings may not be complete. It's possible that some dies remain undiscovered, so please examine your I.P.s that have a Scovill look-alike. You may be pleasantly surprised by discovering a new die. I would like to hear about any new findings. Please send information to Wayne Stafford, 7214 Winchester Rd., Ft. Wayne, IN 46819.

In conclusion I'll state the obvious: Higgins was very resourceful in that he was able to improvise and fulfill his goal with more simple techniques. He found an easier way to make dies, and he decided to not use a collar that would throw up a very distinct rim, giving the token a more professional appearance. Since most Indiana primitives come in fairly worn condition, it is obvious that they were well accepted and served their purpose. Because of Higgins' resourcefulness and concern for the needs of his community we had a mint in Indiana during the Civil War. Another

benefit came to pass that I'm sure that Higgins didn't have in mind: as collectors we now have his charming tokens to enjoy.

EPILOG (By Dale Cade)

In Ron Guth's correspondence with Wayne, and also in my conversations with Wayne, a similar methodology using a CWT impressed under pressure (e.g.: 10 tons) into red hot steel was set forth. The steel would then be hardened and used as a die to make CWTs. Limited tests have demonstrated that this is a workable method for producing a die for the production of other tokens. Keeping in mind that the token used in this way as a hub is of softer materials, but temporarily harder than the heated steel, and that sharp edges of the design and lettering will be the first to succumb to the heat transferred from the hot steel, these sharp edges will transfer into the steel in a blunted form, and be produced on the tokens from this die as a slightly rounded edge. This gives rise, then, to the designation of "weak strike". This can also explain missing border beads (incomplete design transfer), or weak features (partial transfer).

Regarding the "bumps" (local pitting or chipping of the die), Wayne has shown that none of the "bump" patterns have any commonality, partial or otherwise, with other "identical" (designwise) pieces. This, then, is a visual determination that different dies must be involved, although the design features are identical. The problem to be faced here is where you draw the line between primary and secondary varieties. When Jack Detwiler was faced with the same problem during the preparation of the fourth edition of the patriotic book, he decided, quite wisely in my opinion, that a change in the overall die design such as number or size of border beads, differences in lettering/spelling/positioning in the design, etc., qualified as major varieties. On the other hand, designs that were identical but varied in number/size/location of "bumps," die breaks, cuds, etc., should be secondary varieties. The fifth edition committee is in agreement that Jack's policy is sound, and that it should be continued into the fifth edition of the patriotic book. It is planned that a short monologue on the subject of identical dies (twin sisters) be added in the fifth edition.

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Detroit Civil War Storecard Notes
W. David Perkins, NLG



E. B. Smith Civil War Storecard. At the time this was issued E. B. Smith was most likely sole proprietor of the book and stationery store.

The Howard House was opened in 1853 in Detroit, Michigan. It was located at the northeast corner of Griswold and Congress. In 1860 there were a number of Smiths boarding at the Howard House, including an E. B. Smith.

Per (Silas) *Farmer's History of Detroit and Michigan* (1884), the original structure, which became known as the Russell House hotel, was opened on December 1, 1836. It went thorough a number of owners and changes through the 1850s. In 1857, William Hale bought the property, enlarged and improved the hotel, and on September 28 it was opened as the Russell House by W. H. Russell, with William J. Chittenden as chief clerk. On December 1, 1861, Mr. Russell was succeeded by L. T. Minor, Mr. Chittenden continuing as clerk. In 1875 and 1876 large additions were made to the Russell House.

Per *Industries of Michigan, City of Detroit* (1880) "in 1863, the firm of E. B. Smith & Co. opened a bookstore in a modest way under the Russell House, Detroit."

Silas Farmer states, "In 1853 Mr. Allen was a well known book dealer. In 1860 Putnam, Smith & Co. had succeeded to his business. In **1860 E. B. Smith was sole proprietor**. From time to time other persons became associate partners, and the firm name was changed to E. B. Smith & Company. In 1880 T. Nourse became sole proprietor. [*The 1876-7 Detroit City Directory lists a Thorndike Nourse with E. B. Smith & Co.*] In 1882 the firm name was changed to W. L. Berry & Company." And curiously, "in 1867 and 1868 the firm was composed of J. M. Arnold and Silas Farmer."

In the 1861 Detroit City Directory (information probably as of 1860) the firm is listed as Putnam and Smith. The listing reads "Putnam, Smith & Co, booksellers, 118 Woodward Ave." The only listing under the name Putnam is "Putnam Daniel, Putnam, S & Co., 118 Woodward ave." There is only one listing for an E. B. Smith, "Smith E. B., Putnam, Smith & Co, b Howard House." Thus it is reasonably safe to assume that this is "our" E. B. Smith. Farmer states that in 1860 E. B. Smith was the sole proprietor. There was no advertisement for the firm in the 1861 directory, nor any clues as to what the initials E. B. stand for. Checking the 1860 federal census might yield this information, and help determine if and how all of the "Smith's" boarding at the Howard House are related. I have not had an opportunity to check the census, but hope to at some future date. [*This firm is not listed in the 1856-7 city directory. There is an individual listing for "Smith, E. Byron, with Z Chandler & Co." Perhaps this is the E. B. Smith that issued the Civil War Storecard, or his father? There is also an E. Burnham Smith of E. B. Smith & Co. listed in the 1872-3 city directory. This seems more likely to be the E. B. Smith that issued the token.*]

Also listed in the 1861 Detroit City Directory are, "Smith Watson B, w E B Smith, b Howard House" and "Smith W B, b Howard House." There is also a listing for a "Smith Rollin C, city clerk, office City Hall, b Howard House." Perhaps one or more of these Smiths, probably related, became at one time part of "the Co" of E. B. Smith & Co. (as Farmer suggested in his book). -

We know from *Industries of Michigan* that in 1863 the firm of E. B. Smith & Co. opened a book and stationery store "under the Russell House." We also know that a Civil War Storecard was issued as **E. B. SMITH / BOOK SELLER / & / STATIONER / 116 / WOODWARD / AVE. / DETROIT**. Note that only "E. B. Smith" was listed on the token (not E. B. Smith & Co.). Thus it is likely that he was still the sole proprietor at the time the token was issued. No (numerical) street address was listed in the city directories for the Russell House, but we do know it was located on Woodward Avenue. The 116 Woodward Ave. address for E. B. Smith and Co. appears to be consistent with the location of the Russell House. [/ was

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Full-page advertisement for E. B. Smith & Co. Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers as illustrated from the 1872-3 Detroit City Directory. Note at the bottom there are quotes from newspapers from as far away as Boston and Philadelphia!

unable to find a numbered street address for the Russell House. It was typically listed as "Corner Michigan Grand and Woodward Avenues."]

Illustrated is a full-page advertisement for E. B. Smith & Co., taken from the 1872-3 Detroit City Directory, page 40. Note the address is listed as both 116 and (now) 118 Woodward Avenue, possibly indicative of the success and expansion of this business. There are some interesting quotes at the bottom of the advertisement, notably including two quotes from publications as far away as Boston and Philadelphia.

Industries of Michigan provides some detailed information on E. B. Smith & Co., as of 1879-1880. The business appears to have become very successful, and has expanded since the modest start in the early 1860s:

E. B. SMITH & CO.-Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Bland Book Manufacturers, 86 Woodward Ave., cor. Leanard St.

In 1863, the firm of E. B. Smith & Co. opened a bookstore in a modest way under the Russell House, Detroit, where they rapidly grew in business until they became known as one of the leading house of its line in the West. They remained at this stand eight years, and in 1870 secured the whole lower floor and a basement of the Moffatt building, corner Fort and Griswold streets, where they were better able to accommodate their great trade. In this elegant store they remained until 18 , (sic) when they removed to 86 Woodward Avenue, at the corner of Leanard street, directly in the center of the city, and in every respect convenient for their immense trade. This great book emporium is known to strangers as one of the notable institutions of the West, worthy of long and careful inspection, and where everything expected of a first-class establishment is at hand, including every known publication of our own and foreign countries. Of educational works their stock is full and complete, and the wholesale trade is referred to their catalogue of these, and to their blank books and office stationery, which are offered at prices satisfactory to the purchaser. Authors desiring to have books published, may bring or send their manuscript to E. B. Smith & Co., and have the cost therefore economically computed, and their work done promptly and in an artistic manner. Law briefs are also a specialty of their work in the printing line. Having a large printing office, book-bindery, and bland book manufactory connected with their establishment, they are prepared to do all work for bankers, railroad companies, etc., and county blanks and law blanks are always in supply. The house of E. B. Smith & Co. at 86 Woodward Ave., corner of Leanard St., is worthy of a visit, and it is a pride of the citizens of Detroit that they possess such an establishment.



The firm under the name E. B. Smith & Co. opened “under the Russell House” in 1863, and remained here until approximately 1870. This photo of the Russell House is how it looked *after* numerous expansions and improvements, and was probably taken sometime between 1876 and 1879.

In summary, this firm was in business under the name E. B. Smith & Co. from approximately 1861 or 1862, until approximately 1882. E. B. Smith & Co. remained at the 116 Woodward Avenue address (as per the Civil War Storecard) until approximately 1869 or 1870. And lastly, “our” E. B. Smith appears to have been personally involved through about 1866 or 1867 (per Silas Farmer).

This is the third article in a series of articles on Detroit, Michigan Civil War Storecards. These articles will all be published under the heading “Detroit Civil War Storecard Notes.” Primary sources for my research are the Internet (Genealogy forums, relatives of the token issuers, etc.); Detroit City Directories of 1837; 1856-57; 1861; 1872-73; 1876-77 and 1882; *Industries of Michigan, City of Detroit*, published in 1880; *The History of Detroit and Michigan* by Silas Farmer, published in 1889; and other references in my personal library. For those interested in further research into

the Detroit Civil War Storecards, I recommend the Burton Historical Society in Detroit (I hope to get there some day also). I am interested in any additional information about the Detroit Civil War Storecards, those who issued them and their businesses. I can be contacted as follows:

W. David Perkins
105 West Ravine Court
Mequon, WI 53092-5861
E-Mail: wdperki@attglobal.net

Report on Auction #124

This offering of 202 lots attracted 64 bidders who submitted 796 bids. The bidder success rate was 59%. Gross sales were a bit over \$6475.00. The Society had some tokens of their own in this auction and these tokens realized approximately \$1700.00. With approximately \$475 from other consignments, after expenses the Society should net around \$2150.00. In the popularity derby, win, place and show were as follows: A Patriotic (Lot #202 234/431a) and a Storecard (Lot #131 WI550A-1a) tied for 1st place with 16 bids. A Patriotic (Lot #194 105/355a) took 2nd with 14 bids and a Patriotic (Lot # 198 117/420b) and a Storecard (Lot #130 WI520B-1a) tied for 3rd with 13 bids each. Please note on your prices realized list that Lots 94 and 198 were returned for various reasons.

Respectfully,
David W. Vroom

Important Auction Notice

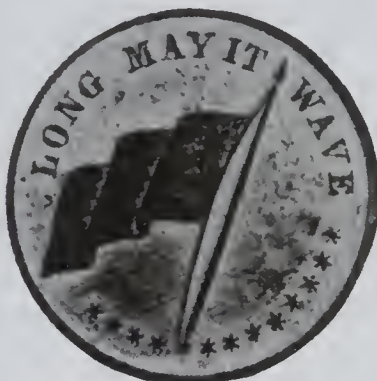
The Quarterly CWTS Auctions have benefited greatly over the past few years by one very large consignment. This consignment is just about completely sold and although I have received smaller (and very much appreciated consignments from other members), our current inventory of tokens is down to about 60 for what will be auction #126 and none beyond #126. So, if you have tokens to consign, I would urge you to send them to me soon. My plan is to put all of the tokens left and any consigned into the September Auction (#126), skip the December Auction (it is extremely hectic doing it over Christmas as you can imagine) and build up the inventory again for next year.

Respectfully,
David W. Vroom, Auction Manager

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS!

(Title taken from the Civil War song,
"The Battle Cry of Freedom")

Sterling A. Rachootin



The American flag is pictured on many Civil War tokens. "Stand by the Flag" is the closest rendition to "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys" found on any Civil War token.

In order to appreciate the significance and importance of the flag during the Civil War era, these following paragraphs are offered for your perusal. During the Civil War, the flag was the most treasured and sacred object of any fighting unit North or South, whether on land or on sea. Focus on the hundreds of battlefield scenes painted or sketched and you more often than not will see one or more flags pictured. When the order "Charge!" was given, there was the flag leading, ahead of the armed troops. The commands often given by the officer in charge were, "align on the colors! Close up on that color!" etc.

"A stand of colors", the cloth flag, the staff, and ornaments of the regiment was the point where the greatest danger was to be found during battle, as that was the focal point where the enemies' gunfire was most concentrated and directed. The flag bearer usually went into battle without a weapon, and frequently flag bearers had to be replaced as many as 4 or 5 times in a single charge. When the flag was placed in enemy territory, that spelled victory. If the flag was lowered, cut down or lay on the ground, that signaled defeat. The color bearer's responsibility was so great that he had a contingent of men usually numbering 5 to 8 corporals and a sergeant known as the color guard who were available should the color bearer be disabled.



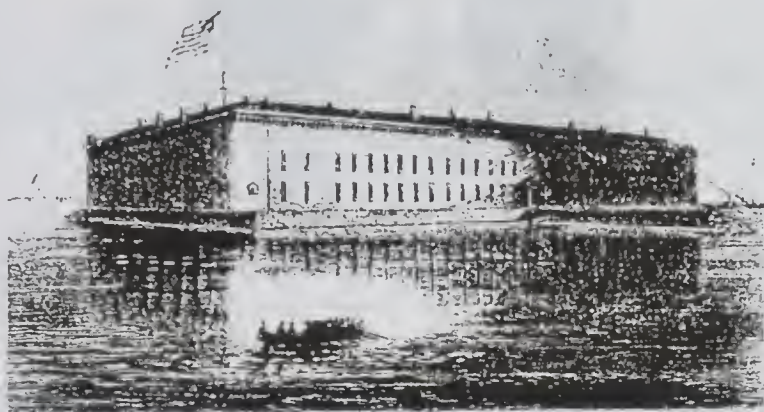
A typical battle scene displaying the flag in battle

As a sidelight to color bearers It should be noted that during the Mexican War a young lieutenant named James Longstreet served as a color bearer only to be hit by a bullet, so he turned his flag over to Lieutenant George E. Pickett. Later these two officers both served as generals in the Confederate Army fighting against the very flag they risked their lives to defend. To gain a deeper appreciation of the bravery of color bearers - on the first day of Gettysburg, nine color bearers died carrying the regimental flag of the Twenty-fourth Michigan regiment - 14 color bearers died carrying the blue flag of South Carolina.



Columbia, popular during the Revolutionary War, acting as a color guard leading Union troops into battle on a Civil War patriotic cover, "God, our Country and Liberty - the spirit of 61".

The first casualty of the Civil War occurred because of the Stars and Stripes. Major Robert Anderson of the Union Army having to relinquish Fort Sumter to the Confederates, got permission under the terms of the surrender to fire 100 volleys while lowering the U.S. Flag. Halfway through the flag lowering ceremony, after the 50th volley, some sparks ignited the huge stockpile of nearby explosives which resulted in the killing of one soldier. With the death of this soldier the ceremony was never completed.



Fort Sumter before the start of the Civil War. The first military engagement of the Civil War.

The most widely publicized flag story occurred in the early part of the Civil War. The darling of the North, Colonel Elmer Elsworth of the Eleventh New York Regiment "The Fire Zouves", in his colorful red and blue French style army dress, noted a Confederate flag flying in the breeze on a rooftop. He rushed upstairs to haul down the Confederate flag flying on a mast over this Alexandria, Virginia, hotel. As he descended the steps with flag in hand, he was shot and killed by a Confederate sympathizer. This was a major news event for weeks and weeks, and during this time even the White House was draped in mourning.

While Major General Benjamin F. Butler had control of New Orleans, he let it be known that he would not tolerate any activity or gesture that would be in support of secession. A local gambler, William B. Mumford, took a chance and cut down the mast flying the U.S. flag he so detested. Butler tried him in a military court, convicted him, and had him hanged for treason against the U.S. This was the first and only case where disrespect to the flag resulted in a legally sanctioned execution. [The publisher wants to know if this William B. Mumford is related to our Will Mumford!]



Heroic Colonel Elsworth in his Zouve uniform is pictured on the right.



General Butler of Massachusetts who ruled New Orleans after its fall. The most despised Union general by the Confederates after Sherman.

The Battle Cry of Freedom

Words and music by George F. Root

With spirit ♩ = 120

The musical score is written on seven staves in G major (one sharp) and common time. The tempo is marked 'With spirit ♩ = 120'. The lyrics are written below the notes. Chord symbols (G, Em, C, D7, A7, B7, C#°) are placed above the staff at various points. The word 'Chorus' is written above the staff at the beginning of the fourth line. The score ends with a double bar line on the seventh staff.

Oh, we'll ral - ly 'round the flag, boys, we'll ral - ly once a - gain,
Shout - ing the bat - tle cry of free - dom; We will
ral - ly from the hill - side, we'll gath - er from the plain,
Shout - ing the bat - tle cry of free - dom. The Un - ion for - ev - er, Hur -
rah, boys, hur - rah! Down with the trai - tor, Up with the star; While we
ral - ly 'round the flag, boys, ral - ly once a - gain,
Shout - ing the bat - tle cry of free - dom.

2. We are springing to the call of our brothers gone before,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom,
And we'll fill the vacant ranks with a million freemen more,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom. (Chorus)
3. We will welcome to our numbers the loyal, true, and brave,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom,
And although they may be poor not a man shall be a slave,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom. (Chorus)
4. So we're springing to the call from the East and from the West,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom,
And we'll hurl the Rebel crew from the land we love the best,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom. (Chorus)

A minor trivia item perhaps meaningful to collectors of Civil War tokens goes as follows: In the Civil War era, a teacher in a Sunday School in Akron, Ohio asked pupils in his class to recite their favorite biblical verse. Several pupils quoted offerings as "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," etc. A hand went up and the serious pupil answered, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" This quote was uttered by Secretary of the Treasury, Dix, when he learned that Southern sympathizers wished to replace Old Glory with the Stars and Bars, in New Orleans. Here is a situation where religion and patriotism becomes blurred.



"IF ANY ONE ATTEMPTS TO HAUL DOWN THE
AMERICAN FLAG, SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT."

JOHN A. DIX.

The rallying cry of the North proclaimed by Dix on a patriotic postal cover and also on many different Civil War tokens.

In order to appreciate the title of this article, the words and music of "The Battle Cry of Freedom" is included for your edification.

Verification Service On Hold

The Verification Service is on hold for the present as David Bowers is relocating. It will be announced when David is ready to assume conducting the service.

Dave Bowers
P.O. Box 539
Wolfeboro Falls, NH 03896-0539
Email: qdbarchive@metrocast.net

HELP HELP HELP

The next annual meeting of CWTS will be held in Baltimore in August of this year. In addition to the annual meeting, CWTS has a club table that needs volunteers to man the table and answer questions from show attendees, some of whom will probably become new members of CWTS. The club table will be open every day of the show during the hours it is open to visitors. If you are planning to be at the show, why not donate a few hours of your time to help man the club table, and also meet more of your fellow members. Your help is solicited and will be most welcome. Can we count on some of your time?

Small World/Coincidence Department

Many of you know Jack K.(Kent) Paul. I found out recently that he was born in and grew up in Huntington, Indiana, and spends half the year there (and half the year in California, his wife's home).

Some 40 years ago I began my undergraduate college career at Huntington College. I played golf seriously then and had an acquaintance who was an outstanding basketball player from the Huntington area and played on the college basketball team. His name is Kent Paul.

Jack became aware of Kent after Jack left Huntington.

I knew he wasn't the Jack Kent Paul we know but were they related? The chance that they were related seemed to be much greater than discovering an unlisted Huntington merchant in California! Jack's family never mentioned a connection but, on a suggestion, Jack searched the Paul ancestry and found a relationship as third or fourth cousins!

Further, Jack also tells me his wife lived three doors from Kent Paul several years ago! As both Kent and Jack are in insurance, maybe they'll run across one another someday.

Paul Cunningham

Token Words

A Word Search Puzzle Tom Fredette

The 74 words in this list include those that define and describe a great many of the designs and devices that die-sinkers and issuers used to get their message out to their customers. The messages ranged from straightforward advertising on the store cards to patriotic sentiment and political statement on the patriotic tokens. And as we all know, at the same time these little discs provided some much-needed monetary relief and small change at a critical time in United States history. Please enjoy the puzzle.

The words may be found by reading from right to left, left to right, top to bottom, bottom to top and diagonally. Some words may even be parts of other words.

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Anchor | 26. Grapes | 51. Pyramid |
| 2. Anvil | 27. Grindstone | 52. Rabbit |
| 3. Balance | 28. Hammer | 53. Saddle |
| 4. Banner | 29. Headstone | 54. Safe |
| 5. Beerglass | 30. Horse | 55. Salamander |
| 6. Beehive | 31. House | 56. Sawblade |
| 7. Bell | 32. IndianHead | 57. Scroll |
| 8. Boot | 33. Inscription | 58. Shield |
| 9. Bottle | 34. Liberty | 59. Slogan |
| 10. Burnside | 35. Lincoln | 60. Stag |
| 11. Cannon | 36. Lyre | 61. Star |
| 12. Capitol | 37. McClellan | 62. Steer |
| 13. Cask | 38. Mercury | 63. Sutler |
| 14. Clothing | 39. MilkCan | 64. Tankard |
| 15. Columbia | 40. Monitor | 65. Telescope |
| 16. Compass | 41. Monk | 66. Tenpin |
| 17. CueSticks | 42. Monogram | 67. TopHat |
| 18. Douglas | 43. Monument | 68. Trunk |
| 19. Eagle | 44. Mortar | 69. Turkey |
| 20. Elephant | 45. Numerals | 70. Wagon |
| 21. Eyeglasses | 46. Padlock | 71. Washington |
| 22. FiremansCap | 47. Palmetto | 72. Watch |
| 23. Flag | 48. Pestle | 73. W heatsheaf |
| 24. Flowers | 49. Pig | 74. Wreath |
| 25. Fisherman | 50. Plow | |

TOKEN WORDS

by

TOM FREDETTE

E	I	T	E	N	P	I	N	T	I	C	U	E	S	T	I	C	K	S
P	S	N	A	L	L	E	L	C	C	M	B	E	E	H	I	V	E	P
O	N	A	G	Y	O	W	P	A	C	S	N	A	M	E	R	I	F	Y
C	N	H	A	R	A	B	B	I	T	E	O	W	A	T	C	H	W	R
S	Y	P	T	E	A	G	L	E	E	A	T	A	N	K	A	R	D	A
E	P	E	S	T	L	E	R	S	P	I	G	D	A	V	A	N	O	M
L	D	L	M	S	S	A	L	A	M	A	N	D	E	R	D	A	U	I
E	Y	E	G	L	A	S	S	E	S	R	I	W	O	L	P	G	G	D
T	O	E	M	U	N	O	M	S	E	D	H	S	R	E	W	O	L	F
N	N	D	A	O	R	O	A	L	L	H	S	L	S	W	P	E	A	H
A	U	I	A	T	N	L	T	E	I	T	A	I	T	A	A	L	S	N
C	M	S	E	O	F	U	I	U	S	A	W	B	L	A	D	E	R	A
K	E	N	G	O	S	H	M	I	R	N	W	E	T	H	L	D	E	M
L	R	R	K	B	S	I	T	E	C	K	H	R	H	E	O	N	L	R
I	A	U	L	I	N	C	O	L	N	I	E	T	T	U	C	B	L	E
M	L	B	T	N	I	S	R	U	O	T	A	Y	U	E	K	T	E	H
O	S	A	L	S	T	A	R	O	B	O	T	T	L	E	F	N	B	S
N	S	N	I	C	D	T	W	E	L	A	S	S	L	O	G	A	N	I
I	A	I	V	R	A	T	R	O	M	L	H	E	F	A	S	E	S	F
T	L	D	N	I	N	D	I	A	N	H	E	A	D	O	B	S	E	L
O	G	R	A	P	E	S	R	E	M	M	A	H	V	E	A	R	I	G
R	R	O	T	T	E	M	L	A	P	K	F	T	I	P	S	O	R	R
E	E	B	E	I	C	A	U	S	B	S	I	C	M	N	I	H	A	I
M	E	T	F	O	A	R	O	Z	A	A	L	O	T	I	P	A	C	N
E	B	O	G	N	I	H	T	O	L	C	C	L	I	F	W	I	A	D
R	E	P	C	K	N	I	F	L	A	G	C	U	E	R	A	N	N	S
C	A	H	L	N	L	B	A	N	N	E	R	M	L	E	G	Y	N	T
U	O	A	G	O	T	K	I	H	C	U	P	B	C	E	O	L	O	N
R	E	T	A	M	W	H	T	A	E	R	W	I	N	T	N	E	N	E
Y	T	L	F	D	U	E	S	U	O	H	E	A	D	S	T	O	N	E

Civil War Token Society

Auction #125

Terms of Sale - Read Carefully

Closing Date 25 June 2003

1. Send Bids to: David W. Vroom, 101 St George Circle, Covington, LA 70433-1533.
2. Please include e-mail address, if available, for notifications.
3. Members have attributed all tokens. Lots incorrectly attributed or described may be returned within seven days of receipt of lots. Reason for return must accompany lots.
4. Bids are to be made by lot number only. Earliest postmark will decide tie bids
5. Bids will be accepted with postmarks dated as late as the auction closing date.
6. Bids of \$10.00 or more will be reduced to 10% over the second highest bidder or to 50% of the bid, whichever is larger. Bids under \$10.00 will not be reduced
7. Terms are cash. Lots will be sent via U. S. Mail unless otherwise requested. Bidders will pay postage and insurance. Payment is due and payable upon receipt of billing. Please make checks payable to David W. Vroom.
8. Auction Manager reserves the right to withdraw any lot or to reject any bid considered to be unreasonable
9. All tokens are copper unless otherwise specified
10. Most all copper CWTs resemble circulated cents in color. Therefore, the use of the adjective "dark" will denote a color "darker" than customary. Use of the term "darkening" will denote an early stage of the coloration process
11. Abbreviations used are SCM- Single Card Merchant, and SMT- Single Merchant Town
12. A double grade on a lot (XF/VF) denotes obv/rev grading
13. Listings are per FULD: "U. S. Civil War Storecards" & "Patriotic Civil War Tokens"
14. Prices realized will be available after the close of the auction and will be sent FREE to all bidders. Others requesting a prices realized list please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) with your request.

15. Please observe a minimum bid of \$4.00 per lot unless otherwise indicated in parentheses () following the lot description. This is a general minimum for the auction and does not imply the value of any lot in the auction. Please bid responsibly

Note that this is the CORRECT Auction 125. Your Publisher previously mishandled the original Auction 123 and renumbered it 125. Please accept our apology.

MICHIGAN

1. 770B-1b Pontiac R4 XF some small scratches on obverse

MINNESOTA

2. 980B-1a Winona R6 VF (Min Bid \$250.00)

NEW YORK

3. 630AC-1a NYC, R2 XF+
4. 630BO-2a NYC, R1 Unc carbon spot on Dear Head side
5. 630BO-2a NYC, R1 XF small rim cud on obverse, spot on reverse
6. 630BS-2a NYC, R2 XF small scrape on obverse
7. 630CH-1a NYC, R1 Unc
8. 630CH-1a NYC, R1 Unc black spots on Indians neck
9. 630CH-1a NYC, R1, F+ some black on obverse lettering
10. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 Unc darkening around lettering
11. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 Unc
12. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 Unc
13. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 AU
14. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 VF+ dark
15. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 VF+ dark
16. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 VF/XF
17. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 XF some

dark spots both sides

18. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 XF
19. 630CH-3a NYC, R7 XF+ some dark spots on obverse
20. 630K-5a NYC, R5 VF+ dark
21. 630Q-1a NYC, R1 XF loose dirt
22. 695A-2a Oswego, R1 XF

OHIO

23. 165GO-1a Cincinnati, R3 XF small clip, dark, rev. punch 12 o'clock "saloon"
24. 165GS-3a Cincinnati, R3 AU several scratches through "Dry Goods"
25. 175I-1a Cleveland, R3 VF light pitting and rim damage
26. 200C-7a Columbus, R4 AU
27. 505A-1a Mansfield, R2 XF spot on reverse
28. 815A-5a Sidney, R7 VG some damage to both sides
29. 860C-1b Toledo, R3 XF

PENNSYLVANIA

30. 765C-1a Pittsburgh, R2 XF+

WISCONSIN

31. 310A-1a Jefferson, R6 VF+, nicks and scratches on both sides SCM
32. 310D-1a Jefferson, R6 VF+, SCM

33. 330D-1a Kenosha, R7 AU long scratch on obverse
34. 510AB-1a Milwaukee, R3 VF
35. 510AC-1a Milwaukee, R4 VF+
36. 620B-1a Oshkosh, R3 VF first 5 letters in "dealer" soft
37. 620B-1a Oshkosh, R3 VF "han" of merchant missing
38. 620C-1a Oshkosh, R3 XF
39. 620C-1a Oshkosh, R3 XF
40. 620C-1a Oshkosh, R3 XF
41. 620C-1a Oshkosh, R3 VF
42. 620C-1a Oshkosh, R3 VF dark
43. 620D-3a Oshkosh, R6 VF rim ding
44. 620F-1a Oshkosh, R5 VF
45. 620F-1a Oshkosh, R5 VF dark, weak strike
46. 620F-2a Oshkosh, R7 XF second "osh" weak
47. 620G-1a Oshkosh, R4 VF SCM
48. 620G-1a Oshkosh, R4 XF/VF SCM verdigris and staining on obverse
49. 620I-5a Oshkosh, R6 VF weakly struck center some spots obverse
50. 620I-5a Oshkosh, R6 VF weakly struck center, rim ding
51. 620I-6a Oshkosh, R9 F SCM, Anchor Rev weak strike overrated S/B R7 (M/B \$30.00)
52. 620I-6a Oshkosh, R9 VG SCM, cleaned? Anchor Rev overrated S/B R7
53. 620I-6a Oshkosh, R9 F SCM, Anchor Rev very dark, pitting on reverse, overrated S/B R7 (M/B \$30.00)
54. 620J-1a Oshkosh, R3 VF SCM,
55. 620K-1a Oshkosh, R3 AU SCM,
56. 620K-1a Oshkosh, R3 VF+ SCM,
57. 620K-1a Oshkosh, R3 VF SCM, obverse field dark
58. 620L-1a Oshkosh, R8 VF, dark
59. 620L-1a Oshkosh, R8 F, cleaned?
60. 620L-1b Oshkosh, R9 VF, Brass
61. 620L-1b Oshkosh, R9 VF, Brass
62. 620L-3a Oshkosh, R5 VF, small rim nick
63. 620L-3a Oshkosh, R5 XF,
64. 620L-3a Oshkosh, R5 XF,
65. 620L-3a Oshkosh, R5 Unc,
66. 620M-3a Oshkosh, R5 VF/XF
67. 620M-3a Oshkosh, R5 VF
68. 620M-3a Oshkosh, R5 VF+
69. 620M-4a Oshkosh, R5 VF
70. 620M-4a Oshkosh, R5 VF+
71. 620M-5a Oshkosh, R7 Unc 50% Red
72. 620N-1a Oshkosh, R4 XF
73. 620N-1a Oshkosh, R4 VF+ dark
74. 620N-3a Oshkosh, R6 F dark
75. 620N-3a Oshkosh, R6 F/VF dark
76. 620N-3a Oshkosh, R6 AU stain on obverse
77. 620N-3a Oshkosh, R6 VF reverse dark
78. 620O-1a Oshkosh, R4 VF
79. 620O-1a Oshkosh, R4 VF+

PATRIOTIC

80. 8/314a R1 XF small spots or dirt on reverse
81. 16/300 R3 VF small ding on rev rim

82. 17/388 R2 XF+ some rim damage
83. 20/303 R3 VF dark with some spotting
84. 22/442 R2 XF
85. 22/442 R2 F dark
86. 41/337 R2 AU rotated rev slight traces of orange
87. 47/332a R1 XF dark
88. 47/332a R1 AU several die cracks
89. 47/332a R1 VF large die crack
90. 47/332a R1 XF dark trace of red rim clip
91. 49/343 R1 VF/XF late die state
92. 54/342 R1 VF/XF verdigris in lettering
93. 59/385 R2 VF dark
94. 78/330 R4 XF+ traces of orange
95. 87/356 R1 AU traces of orange
96. 90/364 R1 Unc
97. 90/364 R1 VF loose dirt
98. 117/420 R1 VF obverse cud (Min. Bid \$3.00)
99. 117/420 R1 F obverse cud
100. 119/398 R1 VF gouge behind Washington's head
101. 132A/149 R5 VF
102. 133/458 Brass R6 VF holed at 12 o'clock
103. 135/440a R2 VF
104. 135/440a R2 XF large die crack on obverse
105. 135/441a R2 VF some staining both sides
106. 136/397a R1 Unc
107. 136/397a R1 Unc trace of red
108. 136/397a R1 XF
109. 136/397a R1 VF+ dark
110. 141/307a R1 XF
111. 143/261a R1 XF dark
112. 151/430a R1 VF
113. 154/218a R6 VF+ gouge on cheek of Douglas
114. 155/431a R4 XF+
115. 160/417a R4 VF dark
116. 163/352a R2 XF small die crack
117. 163/352a R2 XF dark
118. 173/272a R1 XF small stain on shield
119. 174/272a R1 XF+ dark
120. 174/272a R1 VF dark
121. 175/400a R3 VF+ (Indiana Primitive) small reverse rim cud
122. 175/400a R3 VF (Indiana Primitive)
123. 175/403a R4 VF+ (Indiana Primitive) small rim clip 5:30
124. 176/271a R1 F/VF Partial R.R. Rim dark
125. 176/271a R1 VF Rim cud, dark
126. 178/266 R3 VF+ black spot below NI of Union
127. 178/267a R1 XF small stain on obverse
128. 178/267 R1 XF rim cut on obverse and spot on rev.
129. 189/399a R1 VF
130. 191/443a R2 VF+ staining/dirt on obverse
131. 203/412a R2 VF small stains both sides
132. 203/413a Brass R4 VF
133. 205/410a R3 XF
134. 207/410 R1 XF
135. 207/410a R1 XF
136. 207/410a R1 VF+ stains on obverse
137. 207/410a R1 VF+
138. 208/410a R1 XF small spots on reverse
139. 210/323a R1 AU some red small spot on obverse

- | | |
|---|---|
| 140. 210/408 R1 XF dark with
some orange traces | 160. 235/269a R2 VF dark |
| 141. 210/408a R1 VF+ dirt
around numbers and letters | 161. 237/423a R1 VF |
| 142. 219/323 R2 AU reddish | 162. 239/422a R2 XF small dark
spots on reverse |
| 143. 220/322a R1 VF orange
peel surface on obverse | 163. 240/341a R1 VF dark
obverse stains |
| 144. 221/324a R1 VF | 164. 241/338a R2 VF |
| 145. 221/324a R1 VF | 165. 242/374 R2 VF |
| 146. 221/324 R1 VF | 166. 242/374a R2 VF |
| 147. 223/328a R2 VF | 167. 244/291a R2 VF+ die crack
obverse die clash reverse |
| 148. 224/322a R1+ VF | 168. 247/379a R3 VF+ staining
on both sides |
| 149. 224/322 R1 VF | 169. 250/437a R6 VF+ dark |
| 150. 224/326a R1 VF dark | 170. 255/390a R1 XF dark |
| 151. 225/327a R1 XF stain on
obverse | 171. 255/392a R1 VF dark |
| 152. 225/327a R1 XF large
stains on obverse | 172. 255/393 R1 AU |
| 153. 225/327a R1 VF+ | 173. 255/393a R1 VF+ dark |
| 154. 225/327 R1 XF | 174. 257/311a R3 XF+ dark |
| 155. 225A/327a R3 VF small die
crack? | 175. 299/350 R2 XF reddish
some residue and stains |
| 156. 225A/327a R3 VF/XF | 176. 520/521a R7 F large clip
from 7 to 9 o'clock |
| 157. 231/352a R1 AU | |
| 158. 233/312a R1 AU | |
| 159. 233/312a R1 VF+ | |

End of Sale

Good Luck

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The 31st of December of this year will see the terms of four Board of Governors seats expire. These seats are presently filled by Dave Vogan, Larry Dziubek, Mark Glazer, and Tom Reed, all of whom may seek re-election if they desire. You do not need to wait for someone to nominate you - you can nominate yourself. Please send nominations and also re-election plans to your Secretary, Dale Cade, as soon as possible, but no later than mid-June as there is some pre-ballot-publication time necessary. It is advisable for any member running or re-running to submit a short bio of 200-300 words to Paul Cunningham no later than 10 July so that they may be published in the Fall Journal along with the ballot. The ballot is made up by the Secretary, so if you haven't notified him, you will not be on the ballot.

.....

THE GENERAL STORE

.....

++++
Funky, Indiana Primitives wanted. Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 7214 Winchester Rd., Ft. Wayne, IN 46819 sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

++++
Wanted: Monitor CWTs R-3 to R-9 and Wealth of the South - No Submission to the North tokens VF or better. Leonard Massa, 3172 N 20th Ave., Raymond, IL 62560.

++++
Free 68 page fixed price list of world wide medals and paper collectibles. Always some CWTs. Norman Peters, POB 29, Lancaster, NY 14086-0029.

++++
Wanted: Civil War Patriotics 3-273, 106-432, 171-428, VF. Robert Frigstad, 2181 Lakeaires Blvd., White Bear Lake, MN 55110.

++++
Hetrich & Guttag, Civil War Tokens, 322 pages, reprint 1968. VG condition w/d.j.; dealer's rubber stamped copy. For sale, best offer received. Jack Paul, 725 W. Thornton #132, Hemet, CA 92543.

++++
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO Fuld 745B Cuning Liquors store cards collected by member 3435. Stephen M. Edenfield, Post Office Box 25191, Cincinnati, Ohio 45225-0191. Telephone and telecopier 513-753-7303.

++++
WANTED: Patriotic Tokens VF-XF: 3-273, 9-406, 56-436/161 or 229, 106-432, 126-295, 171-428, 251-345. Robert Frigstad, 2181 Lakeaires Blvd., White Bear Lake, MN 55110.

++++
WANTED: Civil War period ambrotype and daguerreotype cases, with or without pictures, any condition, for repair or parts. John Mullen, Box 146A, Berne, NY 12023.

++++
WWW.INDIANCENT.COM Please check out our website for an outstanding selection of CWTs. Obv/Rev images. Eagle Eye Rare Coins, PO Box 65645, Tucson, AZ 85728.

++++
BUYING! I am the highest buyer of rare and choice CWTs, Sutler tokens, etc. Call Bret Palser 800-323-2646.

++++
WANTED: OH165AD-1 and 2, FN-11d, and OH170A and B, any condition. For sale: *The Civil War Token Collectors Guide*, \$27.00 pp. Paul Cunningham, Box 1, Tecumseh, MI 49286 cunninghamchips@hotmail.com.

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by David E. Schenkman

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From the Publisher

Is your address correct? Does it include the nine digit zip code? Do you have a common name like Horace Schlammersdorf? Why not make sure that our Secretary has your middle initial for the mailing address? Please send in your renewals on time! Doing otherwise means the poor, overworked publisher has to remove your name from the list and then replace it again when your dues come in.

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Still available! \$10 retail, \$7.50 CWT members

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Box 403
Freeport, ME 04032**

THIS 'N THAT

1. It is my pleasure to announce that the Society has three new life members this past year. They are Eugene L. Ferry (LM170), John R. Ostendorf (LM171), and Robert W. Docker (LM172). Welcome aboard Gene, John, and Robert.
2. The fifth and sixth volumes (the third 10 year Journals reprints) are very close to shipment to our Book Manager, Jud Petrie. The report is that the publisher should be shipping them in the mid-April time period. By the time you read this, they should be available for purchase.
3. The fifth edition of the patriotic book is progressing nicely. There are some three dozen new dies and well over 100 new die combinations/materials. In addition, all of the rarities have been evaluated and changed as needed. A short article on blank reverses and their evolution has been added in the special categories chapter, as well as a new insight into die making ala H. D. Higgins of Indiana Primitive fame. It was hoped to have the fifth edition available by annual meeting time, but the timeline indicates that was a bit too ambitious a target.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING: Free 25-word ad to all members. Non-members and members' additional {more than one per issue} ads cost 5 cents per word.

DISPLAY ADVERTISING: Full page ad \$35, half page \$20, quarter-page \$12, eighth-page \$8. Inside back cover \$40, outside back cover \$50. Halftones are \$6 each. Only classified or display advertising pertaining to Civil War tokens acceptable. Ads run for four consecutive issues discounted at 10%; payment with first insertion.

SPECIAL ENCLOSURES: Members may enclose a flyer with any CWTS mailing for a cost of \$50 beyond the cost of printing. Contact the publisher for details. All advertisements are to be sent directly to the CWTS Publisher, Box One, Tecumseh, MI 49286. Call Paul A. Cunningham (517) 423-8951.

Feuchtwanger Tokens Wanted

I am collecting and studying Lewis Feuchtwanger one-cent and three-cent tokens circa 1837, classifying them by die varieties and die states. I would be pleased to examine any items sent to me and will make an attractive (in my opinion) cash offer for any that I can use, and in any event will return postpaid any that I cannot use, paying the roundtrip postage.

I seek the familiar 1-cent and 3-cent pieces dated 1837, store cards or anything else bearing the Feuchtwanger name. All inquiries will be answered personally and promptly. Thank you for your interest!



Dave Bowers
P.O. Box 539

Wolfeboro Falls, NH 03896-0539

Email: qdbarchive@metrocast.net



LARRY DZIUBEK P.O. Box 235 CONNOQUENESSING, PA. 16027

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Please add \$3.00 Postage to all orders under \$75.00. 10 day return privilege for any reason.

CT 35B-1a	R3	XF+	\$22.00	Bakery
IL 45A-1b	R2	AU	\$30.00	Druggist
IL 150N-2a	R4	XF	\$33.00	Child's Die, Milk
IL 150AD-1a	R2	RB Unc	\$40.00	Great Token
IL 150AX-1a	R3	VF-XF	\$35.00	1080, Scarce Reverse
IL 225A-1a	R3	AU	\$50.00	Moderate lustre
IL 560A-1a	R5	XF+	\$65.00	SMT, 1205 Die
IL 680A-1a	R4	XF+	\$100.00	SMT, appealing
IL 795A-2a	R2	XF	\$30.00	Underrated town
IN 100A-1a	R5	RB Unc	\$175.00	More than 50% lustre
IN 140A-4a	R6	VF	\$75.00	1045 Indian
IN 290C-2a	R4	VF/XF	\$30.00	1226 Rev. Die
IN 290E-4a	R6	VF+	\$40.00	Tiny clip, 1229 Die
IN 370A-4a	R7	RB Unc	\$150.00	SMT, Much lustre
IN 430B-1a	R5	VF++	\$60.00	1301 Stove
IN 500G-2a	R5	XF+	\$42.00	1181 Reverse
IN 550B-1a	R5	XF	\$66.00	Weak Center, 1091 Die
IN 550F-2a	R5	BU	\$98.00	Nearly full lustre
IN 940A-1a	R6	XF	\$142.00	SMT, Scarce
MA 530A-1a	R5	XF	\$110.00	Geo. Wash./ Sanitary fair
MI 25A-1a	R3	AU	\$24.00	Sharp & Toned
MI 35A-2a	R4	XF	\$95.00	SMT, Scarce town
MI 225D-2a	R9	RB Unc	\$100.00	Some lustre
MI 320A-1b	R2	XF/XF+	\$30.00	Druggist
MI 370D-1b	R2	AU/XF	\$24.00	Nice stove die
MI 370H-2b	R2	XF-AU	\$22.00	Some lustre
MI 450G-5a	R4+	XF	\$150.00	Only use of 1221 Die
MI 450G-7b	R6	XF	\$30.00	Small stain on edge
MI 525C-3a	R9	XF	\$30.00	Not really a R9
MI 588A-1b	R7	XF	\$367.00	Very rare merchant, SMT
MI 610B-3a	R8	Tone Unc	\$65.00	Unusually Choice
MI 700E-4a	R4	XF	\$43.00	Nice chocolate color
MI 770C-1b	R3++	XF	\$175.00	Great Pictorial, tough merchant
MI 960A-8a	R3	XF	\$26.00	Well Struck
MO 910C-1a	R4	XF+	\$95.00	Rev. 1274 Die
NH 120A-1a	R5	Unc tone	\$120.00	Single token state
NJ 555C-2a	R3	AU	\$25.00	Subdued luster, 1016
NJ 885A-2b	R3	Unc	\$24.00	Nearly full lustre
NY 95A-2a	R2	Tone Unc	\$20.00	Slight lustre
NY 105D-1a1	R8	Unc tone	\$70.00	1077 Reeded
NY 105E-1a	R8	XF	\$25.00	Reeded edge
NY 105I-3a	R2	XF	\$25.00	1037 Indian
NY 105P-1a	R5	RB Unc	\$86.00	Cough cure
NY 105S-1a	R3	XF+	\$40.00	1077 Die
NY 230A-1a	R4+	Abt XF	\$50.00	Decent looking
NY 270A-1a	R2	Unc	\$38.00	Nearly BU
NY 630BZ-1b	R7	Unc tone	\$82.00	Harmer Rooke #1560
NY 630CF-1g	R7	XF-AU	\$185.00	Unusual product
NY 630CI-4a	R7	XF	\$45.00	Scarce type
NY 665B-2a	R4	RB-Unc	\$90.00	Strong Strike
NY 890C-2h	R6	Unc	\$166.00	Hard Rubber
NY 890D-1h	R6++	AU-Unc	\$390.00	Very Tough Merchant
NY 940A-3a	R7	VF	\$35.00	1367, Couple hairlines
NY 990A-1a	R6	Unc	\$195.00	Transit related

Civil War Token Society Books

Patriotic Civil War Tokens (Fuld)

4th Edition 359pp Hardcover

Retail \$25.00 Member price \$17.50

U.S. Civil War Storecards (Fuld)

2nd Edition 615pp Hardcover \$85.00

Listings Update of Patriotic Civil War Tokens

1st Ed. 124pp soft

Retail \$7.50 Member price \$5.00

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Jud Petrie - Book Manager

Box 403

Freeport, Maine 04032

exonumist@aol.com

WANTED

Wealth of the South Mulings Bolen Tokens
Merriam Tokens and Medals
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For my own personal reference collection (which I began in 1955, adding CWT beginning in 1957; in 1960 I was a founder of the Token and Medal Society). I would like to buy especially choice, rare, and interesting specimens in all metals. There are *thousands* of CWT I still need!

In addition, I would like "go-withs" relating to John A. Bolen, Joseph Merriam, and any other Civil War era die sinker (Stanton, Murdock, Lanphear, Bridgens, *et al.*) - such things as advertisements, scrip, correspondence, or anything else contemporary to the 1860s.

If you will describe and price what you have, I will give an immediate decision and, if I make a purchase, immediate payment in full.

Dave Bowers
P.O. Box 539
Wolfeboro Falls, NH 03896-0539
Email: qdbarchive@metrocast.net

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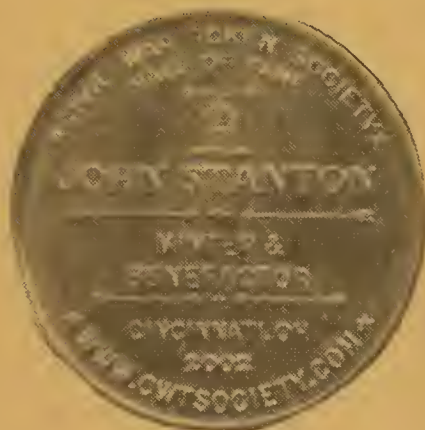


The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

Fall 2003

Volume 37

Number 3



Hall of Fame Medals

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THE CIVIL WAR TOKEN JOURNAL is produced by the Civil War Token Society to help stimulate and maintain interest in the field of Civil War token collecting. It is strictly a non-profit organization. *The Journal* is published quarterly: Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. Single copy price is \$2.50. Membership in CWTS is \$10 per year, payable in advance and includes a subscription to *The Journal*.

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Spring No. 1
Summer No. 2
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ADVERTISING & EDITORIAL PUBLICATION DATE

December 10
March 10
June 10
September 10

March 1
June 1
September 1
December 1

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THIS 'N THAT

1. When sending address changes, please double check them to make certain they are correct. There have been a number of Journals returned marked "no such address" or "not known at this address" or "undeliverable as addressed", etc. In these cases, after verifying that the address on file with CWTS agrees with the address on the Journals, we are at a dead end, and the Journals languish waiting for a corrected address to appear. Your Secretary makes every effort to correctly record names and addresses as they are sent to him. This problem seems to be more prevalent with new members rather than older members, but it is a problem that can and should be rectified.
2. LOST MEMBERS. A number of members are "lost" in that mail is being returned and we have no forwarding address for them. If you

know any of these member's current address, please notify your Secretary. The last known locality for each of the "lost" members is noted following their name. Any help you can give will be greatly appreciated.

1797 Allan R. Monroe Milwaukee, WI

LM79 Steve Burrage Winter Park, FL

3928 Edward G. Anderson Ridgewood, NY

LM103 Jay Duda Apple Valley, MN

LM12 Esther Graul Price, UT

3442 Alton Kitay Sacramento, CA

3403 Timothy Martin Lakewood, CO

2884 Robert L. Meyer Tequesta, FL

comp Northwest Coin Club c/o Pete Smith Minneapolis, MN

LM53 Ron Norwich Middle Village, NY

LM108 Iraj Sayah Woodland Hills, CA

LM14 Karla Von Hungen San Francisco, CA

3. This year, with the hope of attracting a larger percentage of the membership to vote, voting for the Board of Governors may be accomplished by mail to the Secretary, or by e-mail to our Treasurer, Susan Trask. When voting by e-mail, please include your name as well as the names of the candidates you are voting for. Susan's e-mail address is noted on the ballot.
4. The Post Office has notified Paul Cunningham that the shipment of the excess Summer Journals to your Secretary has been severely damaged in the mails, and as a result, there will be few, if any, spare copies available. This is a situation over which we have no control.

HELP REQUESTED

The FIFTH EDITION COMMITTEE FOR THE PATRIOTIC BOOK is seeking the help of the Society members who have tokens containing the die impressions of the dies listed below. Photos of these die impressions are required so as to make this fifth edition as complete as possible. Dale Cade has volunteered to photograph any of these pieces made available to him. If you have any tokens

containing these die impressions, please send them to Dale at 26548 Mazur Dr., Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275 by registered mail insured. Your costs to send them will be reimbursed. They will be returned to you as soon as possible via the same route. All submissions will remain confidential to protect your personal interests. The dies in question are:

- 38B (store card 1125)
- 101A (store card 1059, dated 1873)
- 103A (store card 1085, resurfaced)
- 114B George Washington head, "SAVE OUR COUNTRY HEAVEN"
- 115B George Washington head, dated 1792 (115 with date)
- 115C Martha Washington head dated 1792 (115A with date)
- 241A Monitor, "UNION FOR EVER" (NC-36)
- 347A (store card 1352A)
- 406A similar to 406 or 407
- 417A field of six-pointed stars (NC-36)
- 451B 451A without "4" and "CENT" not "CENTS"
- 519A rim and beaded border with plain FLAT field
- 519B rim only with plain FLAT field
- 535 (store card 1319) watch face with Roman numerals
- 536 wreath with plain field

Indiana Merchant Issuers of Civil War Tokens

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Box 403

Freeport, ME 04032

CWTS Hall of Fame Medals Program

In 2002, The CWTS welcomed its inaugural Hall of Fame class. To honor this primarily literary strong class of eight, The CWTS decided to create a medal describing each inductee, their contributions to the hobby of Civil War tokens, and their hometown. The medals were struck in a zinc planchet plated in copper, brass, and nickel, as well as, sterling silver by The Patrick Mint. With eight inductees struck in four metals, an initial set of 32 pieces was created. A total of 1000 medals was produced for each HOF member, 600 in copper, 200 in brass, 100 in sterling silver, and 100 in nickel. Of the 100 nickel medals only 50 are being offered for sale. They are only offered in complete year sets. The remainder will be used when creating inductee plaques or permanently donated to various museums and organizations such as The Smithsonian Institute, ANA, and ANS. These medals are donated under the stipulation that they will never be offered for sale to the public. As shown in the ad at the end of this article, sets may be purchased in four ways. Original Class of 2002 32-piece sets, Class of 2002 Error Corrected 16-piece sets (See below for description), and Class of 2003 12-piece sets. The CWTS is also offering limited numbers of silver, brass, and copper sets, as well as, 10 sets in copper, brass, and silver of each inductee.

Following the lead of traditional Civil War die cutters, four of the dies had minor errors. Drs. George Hetrich and George Fuld, along with Melvin Fuld had a missing “r” in researcher. Pliny Chase’s die was missing the “r” in War. These errors were corrected by The Patrick Mint, but not before medals were struck in error. The CWTS arranged to keep the error medals, as well as, acquire additional corrected versions. The CWTS as kept in a similar style to the Fuld numbering system of CWTs and given each medal a designation. An “HOF” has been inserted between the inductee’s home town and order of induction. Since Chase, Hetrich, and both Fulds have a error and correct medal, they will have an “A” and “B” variety. To show how the medal code is broken down, Dr. George Fuld’s corrected medal, struck in silver, will be used as an example. MD60A-HOF-1f

“MD”-Dr. Fuld’s home state of Maryland

“60”-represents Baltimore, which is Dr. Fuld’s hometown

“A”-represents Dr. Fuld’s induction place based on induction order by year then alphabetically within the year.

“HOF”-used to differentiate between a Civil War token and Hall of Fame medal

“1”-first variety of the medal

“F”-the Fuld code for “struck in silver”

The Fuld numbers for each of the the 2002 and 2003 inductees is as follows (Silver was used as an example for each, keep in mind these also come in copper-ap, brass-bp, and nickel-jp.):

Class of 2002

Jack Detwiler-CA95A-HOF-1f
Dr. George Fuld (error)-MD60A-HOF-1f
Dr. George Fuld (corrected)-MD60A-HOF-2f
Melvin Fuld (error)-MD60B-HOF-1f
Melvin Fuld (corrected)-MD60B-HOF-2f
Julius Guttag-NY630A-HOF-1f
JNT Levick-NY630B-HOF-1f
John Stanton-OH165A-HOF-1f
Dr. George Hetrich (error)-PA90A-HOF-1f
Dr. George Hetrich (corrected)-PA90A-HOF-2f
Pliny Chase (error)-PA450A-HOF-1f
Pliny Chase (corrected)-PA450A-HOF-2f

Class of 2003

Dale Cade-CA680A-HOF-1f
Joseph Barnet-NY95A-HOF-1f
William Lanphear-OH165B-HOF-1f

The Civil War Token Society

Hall of Fame 2003

Bryon Kanzinger
CWTS Hall of Fame Committee Chairman

The Civil War Token Society (CWTS) Hall of Fame (HOF) was created to honor past and current pioneers, leaders, and heroes within the field of Civil War tokens. Furthermore, it was developed to enlighten, refresh, and excite a desire to become active within The Civil War Token Society and its voting board.

In 2002, a total of 13 candidates were nominated to the CWTS HOF ballot. Eight of those candidates became part of the first class to enter into the Hall of Fame. The remaining five will join new nominees on the 2003 ballot. Each of the thirteen elected officers is eligible to vote for up to five candidates. A nominee must receive at least seven votes in order to be elected into the HOF.

A new nomination committee was formed in the beginning of 2003 to select candidates for the 2003 ballot:

Chairman- Bryon Kanzinger (Vice President)
 Vice Chairman- Richard Watts (Past President)
 Mike Tramte (President)
 Dale Cade (Secretary)
 Mark Glazer (1st Year Board of Governor)
 Q. David Bowers (2nd Year Board of Governor)

If you feel someone deserves nomination to the CWTS HOF ballot, please send me a note, along with a 50 to 100 word biography pointing out his/her contributions to the field of Civil War tokens. Email or write to:
Bryon Kanzinger 552 Canterbury Rd Jeffersonville, Pa 19403
rivervalley@civilwartoken.com

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Year nominated</i>	<i>Nominated by</i>	<i>Seconded by</i>
Joseph Barnett	2002	Bowers	Kanzinger
Virgil Brand	2002	Kanzinger	Bowers
Dale Cade	2002	Glazer	Kanzinger
Cindy Grellman	2002	Cade	Erlenwein
Larkin Wilson	2002	Cade	Erlenwein
Edgar Adams	2003	Kanzinger	Glazer
Ed Groh	2003	Kanzinger	Cade
William Lanphear	2003	Bowers	Kanzinger
Dave Schenkman	2003	Glazer	Tramte
Steve Tanenbaum	2003	Tramte	Kanzinger

Listed on the next few pages are short biographies of the candidates. Many of these individuals have extensive backgrounds that make it difficult to sum up their accomplishments in a brief biography. We have homogenized these bios in style and in length, as not to give unfair favoritism to one candidate over another. We have attempted to present the most accurate information when creating these biographies. A special thanks to the HOF nominating committee, Steve Tanenbaum and George Fuld for help in creating and editing the bios. [Information listed herein was found consistently and derived from many similar and various sources]. Interviews, the *CWTSJ*, the ANA, and the ANS were used for various biographies on several occasions.

Edgar Adams (2003)

Edgar Adams is considered by many to be one of the premier researchers and writers of the early 20th century. He studied many fields of numismatics. Some of his primary focuses were on tokens, patterns, and pioneer gold. Edgar served as the editor for *The Numismatist* from 1912-1915 and is noted as the first paid employee of the ANA. He wrote the original book on U.S. Store Cards in 1920. Edgar's works were a

primary source of information for Hetrich and Gutttag's work, *Civil War Tokens and Tradesmen's Store Cards*. In 1927, Edgar worked for Julius Gutttag and his brother in New York City.

Joseph Barnett (2002)

Joseph Barnett was a major collector and researcher of Civil War tokens during the first half of the 20th century. He is noted for bridging together the years from Hetrich and Gutttag to the Fuld's. Joseph did extensive research into attempting to locate maverick Civil War merchants. He produced a supplement to Hetrich and Gutttag's work in 1945 updating and adding information previously unpublished. Joseph amassed a wonderfully diverse and high grade collection of Civil War tokens, which eventually found its way to George and Melvin Fuld in 1947.

Virgil Brand (2002)

A Chicago beer baron by trade, Virgil Brand is considered the greatest collector of Civil War tokens of all time, amassing his rare and impressive hoards from the 1880s to 1920s. Although Virgil most likely purchased individual tokens, he is noted for buying huge dealer inventories and hoards. It is estimated that at the height of his collecting, he accrued several hundred thousand tokens. Two major sales (Kreisberg 1966 and Harmer Rooke 1969) offered thousands of Brand's tokens. Even into the 1970s, tens of thousands of his tokens were still intact. Virgil was considered to have one of the finest copper-nickel and silver collections ever assembled.

Dale Cade (2002)

Dale Cade has long been considered the glue that holds the Civil War Token Society together. He has received several Service and Literary awards. A member since the 1960s, Dale has maintained an active role throughout the decades. Serving long terms as Secretary and Auction Manager, Dale has always managed to keep the Society progressive and focused. Dale is a prolific author in the *CWTSJ* and has been writing the "This and That" column for many years. Dale has donated many tokens to worthy causes to spark interest in the field. He is a prolific photographer of Civil War tokens and currently is heading up the committee to publish the 5th edition Patriotic book.

Cindy Grellman (2002)

Cindy Grellman has been an indispensable part of the Civil War Token Society for many years. She has written a number of articles,

served several terms on the Board of Governors, as well as terms as Society Secretary and President. She continues to serve the Society by making arrangements for the CWTS meeting and table each year at the ANA convention. Cindy is considered quite an expert in the field of Patriotics, doing extensive work on dies, especially the very detail tedious turban head series. She helped in the production of the Patriotic 4th edition update and currently serves on the Patriotic 5th Edition committee.

Ed Groh (2003)

Ed Groh is most noted in the field of Civil War tokens for his donations to the ANS collection. Ed was one of the founders of the ANS, becoming a member prior to the Civil War. In 1884, Ed attended the J.N.T. Levick sale, one of the greatest Civil War token auctions of all time. He was the primary Civil War token bidder during the sale. In 1900, Ed's collection of 5,286 Civil War tokens was donated to the ANS where it still rests today. It is considered by many to be the most desired collections known containing scores of R-10 rarities and other finest known specimens.

William Lanphear (2003)

William Lanphear is considered the 2nd largest minter of Civil War token varieties. Based out of Cincinnati, OH, during the Civil War he mentored and employed other Civil War token makers Lutz and Hughes. William's die work is considered imaginative and varied. He used all of his dies in conjunction with his own store card, creating over 110 different tokens in varying metals. His store card die is Fuld code OH165CY. An advertising genius, on several occasions he co-advertised with other merchants muling his merchant die with theirs. After the war, William moved to Baltimore where he continued his trade of die sinking.

David Schenkman (2003)

David Schenkman is considered to be one of the greatest researchers and collectors of Civil War Sutler tokens. A prolific token author, Dave has penned such great works as *Civil War Sutler Tokens and Cardboard Scrip*, *Merchant Tokens of Hard Rubber and Similar Compositions*, and *Tokens & Medals Commemorating the Battle Between the Monitor and Merrimac*. He has also been a columnist of Exonumia for *Coin World*, *Numismatic News*, and *The Numismatist*. Dave served as editor of the CWTS *Copperhead Courier* from 1975 to 1980, as well as serving a term as Society President. He received the CWTS service Award in 1980. Dave has also served as an instructor at the ANA's Summer Seminar, teaching courses in U.S. tokens and Civil War Era Numismatics.

Steve Tanenbaum (2003)

Steve Tanenbaum is considered by many to be the most knowledgeable active person in the field of Civil War tokens. Well versed in all aspects of Civil War tokens, Steve has been relied on for many decades as a consultant, editor, and contributor to many CWT works. Beginning his CWT collecting journey in 1972, he decided to become a full-time dealer of tokens in 1981. Steve has handled, purchased, and built some of the greatest modern day collections, although he always considers himself a collector first. Steve has discovered hundreds of new varieties, previously unknown die states, and odd mint errors. Steve has served several terms on the CWTS Board of Governors.

Larkin Wilson (2002)

Larkin Wilson was best known for serving as the Verification officer from 1985-2001. He was truly an expert in separating real Civil War Tokens from fakes. Larkin was a prolific author writing several articles for the CTWSJ. He always made it a point to publish his verification of new discoveries every year. Larkin, in conjunction with Jack Detwiler, established a database for identifying CWT metal content, and in regards to specific gravity measurements, was able to positively identify unknown materials.

New Reprints Available!

The fifth and sixth journal reprints are now available to the membership. They cover the years 1987-1996 and include a 30 year index. These books are not only quite informative, but beautiful as well. Unfortunately due to higher printing costs and the massive size of these books we have had to restructure the prices. At the old rate of 2 volumes for \$25, the CWTS would actually lose money. Therefore, when ordering reprints, any one volume will now be \$20, and any others ordered at the same time will be at the rate of \$15 each. This is still one of the best deals in numismatic literature available. Any one of these books would cost over \$50 on the open market. As the cost of making these books available to the membership has seriously depleted our treasury, and our hopes to have a new edition of the Patriotic book printed in the near future, I urge you all to purchase these books. I especially would recommend these to new members. You will not only receive reprints of every journal, but you will be aiding the CWTS in bringing you new reference materials in the future. As always, please make your check payable to "CWTS", include your membership number, and mail to me: Jud Petrie POBox 403 Freeport, Maine 04032.

Die 175 Proves Higgins made Multiple Dies of the Same Design

In my many year of studying the tokens attributed to the Indiana Primitive Die Sinker H. D. Higgins, an interesting feature appears on his 175 die. The 175 die shows surface scaling. Scaling is different than pitting on a die and is caused by different processes.

Pitting is a rusting of the die surface due to not protecting the die's surface during storage. Tokens struck before the pitting of the die will show no pitting. Only tokens struck after the die becomes pitted will show the pitting. Pitting is usually widespread over the surface of the token.

Scaling occurs in the making of the die. When a die is hardened to make it last longer scaling will occur if a non-oxidizing gas is not used to remove the oxygen in the hardening furnace. Once a die is scaled it will always show the signs of the scaling on high grade tokens. If two tokens show different scaling patterns then two dies exists. On the 175 die five different scaling patterns can be found. This means five different dies where used to make the 175 die series.

An article by David Gladfelter in 1978 suggested that there were three different 175 dies. David based this on die breaks and not scaling. He knew that once a die breaks it will never "heal " but will always show breaks on a token. If three tokens show three different die breaks patterns then there must be three different dies in existence. David did not notice that the scaling was also different on these dies.

Many of Higgins' tokens are made from more than one die of a similar design. If one studies Higgins' dies for scaling, die breaks and other die flows, one can see the difference in his dies of the same design. The following Fuld die numbers have more than one die used in making the different Civil War tokens: 9(1003), 155 (1165), 211(1234), 238 and 400. Note die 234 is not the same die as (1238)

If you have questions or have other Higgins dies that show die differences please contact me.

Richard Learn
154 Kendale Drive
Safety Harbor, FL 34695
rlearn@iname.com

NOTE: DOT is used to mean a raised area on the surface of the token [scaling], It may not be round and is most often odd shaped. Small Dots may be hard to see on low grade or weekly struck tokens.

175 DIE TYPES

175A

Weak date. Dot just below "F" of 1st "FIRST". Small dot just below bottom of horse's tail. May have break at 12:00, Down between "R, F" through out stretched arm to hand at horse.

Most often found on 175-232 and 175-403 tokens.

175B

Date strong. Small dot between the "T I" of the 2nd "FIRST IN" and the horse's tail. A small dot between the horse's tail and back leg. A dot on right side of small building half way up. May have break at edge and though "R" of 1st "FIRST" to below horse's mouth, through horse's neck to out stretched arm mid point. Most often found on 175-401 token.

175C

Large dot behind riders head and between horse's tail and body. Dot just below bottom of horse's tail. Dot between horse's back legs. May have break from bottom of "T" of the 1st "FIRST" to the horse's forehead, to tip of arm to bottom of comma, to top left of "F" of 2nd "FIRST" to rim. May have light break from back to bottom of "T" of 2nd "FIRST" to top of "I" of "IN". May have break from top of "P" of "PEACE" to rim. Most often found on 175-400 token.

175D

Group of dots on the left side of small building and bellow "F" of 1st "FIRST". Small dot in field below "RS" of 1st "FIRST". Small dot under "AR" of "WAR". Small dot below rider's foot and building.

Most often found on 175-400, IN260B-2a, and IN260C-2a tokens.

175E NEW DIE

Two dots between "R" of "WAR, FIRST" at top. Blob on right half of small building above "63" of date. Small dot to left of horse's front leg on building. Small dot below "IR" and below "T" of 1st "FIRST".

Most often found on 175-400, IN710A-2a, and IN860B-1a/b tokens.

OLD CW TOKEN NUMBER		NEW CW TOKEN NUMBER	
---------------------	--	---------------------	--

175	232	175A	232
175C	400	175	400
175D	400	175E	400
175	401	175B	401
175	403	175A	403
IN260B-2a [1161]		IN260B-2a [1161D]	
IN260C-2a [1161]		IN260C-2a [1161D]	
IN710A-2a [1161]		IN710A-2a [1161E]	
IN860B-1a [1161]		IN860B-1a [1161E]	
IN860B-1b [1161]		IN860B-1b [1161E]	

To identify what type of die 175 you have use the list below. Start with number 1 below and work your way down list in order (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

- 1) Is there a large DOT (raised metal area) behind Washington's head? If so see 175C to verify token type.
- 2) Are there two DOTS between the "R" of "WAR" and the "," between "WAR , FIRST" at top of the token? If so see 175E to verify token type.
- 3) Is there a group of DOTS on the left side of the stand the horse is standing on? If so see 175D to verify type.
- 4) Is the DATE weak? If so see 175A to verify type.
- 5) Does the token not match any of the above? If so see 175B to verify type.

New Members Voted to the Hall of Fame!

The CWTS would like to welcome three new Hall of Fame inductees for 2003. Dale Cade, William Lanphear, and Joseph Barnet. A special congrats to Dale Cade who received over 90% of the possible votes! There were several candidates who fell just one vote short of being inducted. Next years 2004 ballot will be an interesting one with some interesting names possibly being added by the nominating committee.

AID TO FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS IN NEED

More Questions than Answers

Sterling A. Rachootin

A receipt for cash given to a mother and child of a Union volunteer in need who enlisted from the state of Maine during the Civil War. From this receipt we can see that the sum of 75c a week was provided to a mother and child for the month of December, 1863. The grand total of \$3.32.

442-

[S. S. SMITH, PRINTER, LOW'S BLOCK, BANGOR.]

To the Agent of the City of Bangor.

Under "Act to aid families of Volunteers" passed March 25, 1863, by the Legislature of Maine, the undersigned, an inhabitant of the above City, *Mother* of *John M. Tuttle* a Volunteer in Company *D* Captain *Crassman* 18th Regiment, being in need of assistance for herself and *x* *x* children makes this Application for aid.

Cash for Dec. 4th to 27th incl., at 75¢ per week, \$ 3.32.

No. 2

BANGOR,

Dec.

1863.

RECEIVED of O. H. INGALLS, Agent of the City of Bangor, the above specified amount of *Three* ^{*32*}/₁₀₀ Dollars, and I have signed Duplicates therefor.

Witness.

H. H. King

M. C. G. M.

"A fool can ask more questions in five minutes than a wise man can answer in a day". I don't recall who made this statement, and I am not sure that it is accurate. I may be paraphrasing it, but I am hoping to learn from your answers to my questions, and am taking a sneaky, roundabout way of obtaining more information concerning this interesting bit of Civil War memorabilia.

Many years ago I attended a "Paper Collectibles Show" hoping to find anything that had a connection to the Civil War; scrip, currency, advertisements of items found on Civil War store cards, etc. I was indeed fortunate on this occasion as I found several items of great interest, one item being a beat-up Mormon note with John Smith's signature, several state bonds to pay for volunteer enlistment's, and this fascinating receipt, Aid to volunteers' families in need, pictured on the first page.

Some of the handwriting may not be too legible, so I took the liberty to retype the actual depiction of the receipt. Below is a retyping of the partially hand written request for aid shown earlier. Underlined words are the words handwritten in the original.

[S. S. Smith, Printer, Dow's Block Bangor.]

To the Agent of the City of Bangor,
Under "Act to aid families of Volunteers," passed March 25, 1863 by the Legislature of Maine, the undersigned, an inhabitant of the above City, mother of John M Tuttle a volunteer of Company D Captain Crassman 18th Regiment, being in need of assistance for her self and x x child-ren makes this Application for aid,

Cash for Dec 4 3/7 weeks at 75 per week \$ 3.32

No. 2 Bangor, Dec 1863,
Received of O. H. INGALLS, Agent of the City of Bangor, the above specified amount of Three 22/100 Dollars, and I have signed Duplicates therefor.

Witness. H. M. Wing

M.C.. Tuttle

Up to the time I found this document, I was completely unaware that any financial provision was made to volunteers whose families were in financial need by any state, North or South. I was also surprised by the meager weekly contribution made to a mother and child, that being 75c per week. It is not too hard to understand this amount when women employed in factories working 10 to 12 hours per day for a 6 day week earned something like \$1.25 weekly.

The following questions come to my mind to which I would appreciate answers to from you Civil War Buffs:

* When and where in history did financial aid to families of volunteers in

need first appear? Was our Civil War the first instance of this government gesture?

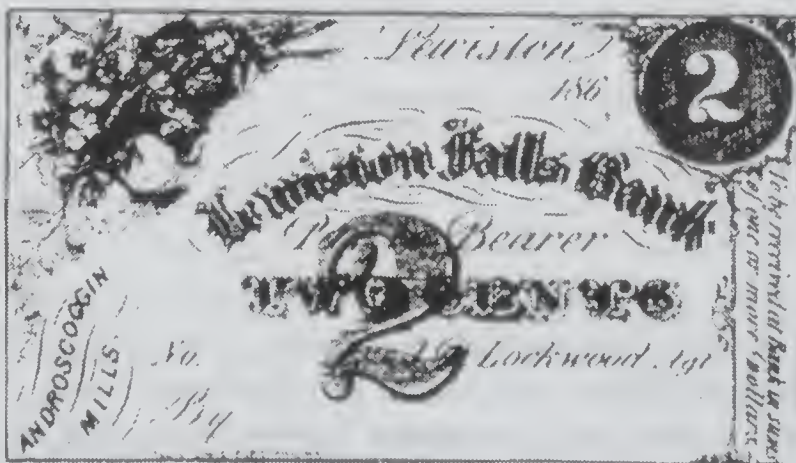
* How many states gave financial aid to families of volunteers, both North and South during the Civil War, and which states were they?

* Was 75c per week the average for an adult and child in need?

* In times of drastic coin shortages, did public agencies just make out checks or vouchers of promises to pay, and leave collection of payment up to the recipient? Note that the word "cash" in this receipt is mentioned.

* Payment made in hard currency was not an option at this time what with the drastic coin shortage experienced. My guess would be that the payment was made in paper. There may have been 3 - \$1.00 bills; 1-25c fractional note; and 1 - 5c fractional note. The smallest US fractional note was the 3c note. The challenging question is:

How was the remaining 2c paid? No cents were in circulation, so did they revert to issuing Maine private scrip? Maybe encased postage, or postage stamps were issued for that pesky 2c. The only store cards issued for Maine, are the famous R.S. Torrey bee hive tokens of Bangor, 100A - 1a or 100A - 2a which might have been used. Another possibility could be any number of patriotic tokens which might have been circulating in this area. For Mrs. Tuttle to receive the entire amount of \$3.32 in US currency, she would have to give either a one cent coin or a 1c postage stamp to Mr. Ingalls, in that way a 3c fractional currency note could be given to her. If not, the possible methods of payments of the 2c needed by recipient to reach the total amount of \$3.32 are as follows if Mrs. Tuttle had no 1c to pay out:



A sample of private issued scrip of Maine - 2c scrip

Board of Governors - Biographies

Dave Bowers

Dave Bowers, who has collected and studied Civil War tokens ever since the 1950s when he first discovered them, is today an enthusiastic scholar and specialist in the series. He particularly enjoys the study of the varieties and the history behind various token issuers. As time permits he has been keeping notes on many of these subjects, to share in the future with Society members. Apart from Civil War tokens, Dave has been a professional numismatist for many years, and although he is "only" 64 years of age, this year he is celebrating his 50th year in numismatics. The author of over 40 books/ and hundreds of coin and auction catalogues, Dave has handled many of the most important collections to be sold in our generation, as well as most of the famous rarities. In addition, Dave served as president of the American Numismatic Association (1983-1985) and the Professional Numismatists Guild (1977-1979), the only person to have ever held the presidencies of both of these two important organizations. Although Dave has been a professional, he also considers he has never "worked" a day in his life. Numismatics is such great fun!

Mark W. Jervis

CWTS History: Started coin collecting in 1969 and joined ANA, discovered civil war tokens & joined CWTS in 1974, wrote an article for the 10th anniversary of CWTS titled, THE PRESIDENTS HOUSE, Vol. 11, #3 Fall 1977 (This was the first issue of CWTS Journal with its new name Copperhead Currier, went back to CWTS Journal Vol. 21, #3, Fall 1987), Have served as Gov. since 1998. INTEREST AREA: Indiana Store Cards, Iowa Store Cards, Research of storecards for select Indiana and Iowa Merchants (should have an article in the not too distant future) and Select Patriotics. I have enjoyed serving as a Governor and will gladly serve another term.

Larry Melamed

I live about five minutes from OH765 where the buildings still stand for two token issuers. It is quite easy to imagine yourself back 140 years given the little growth in the downtown area of this small Ohio town. As with most collectors who have gone over the edge, this immersion in history is endlessly fascinating. For some reason, the 19th century is my passion. In addition to reading about old-time baseball, civil war tokens are a great way to make contact with that important period in the life of this country. They have been a major collecting interest of mine for over 20 years. When I have to work, it's as a college professor with an interest in the history of science, particularly, of course, of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Bill Nash

My interest in coins started at 12 viewing early U.S. coins collected by an uncle. Starting humbly with Lincoln cents, a collection was completed from circulation! Joining the Covina Coin Club as a charter junior member in 1957, the 'coin bug' became a lifelong affliction. (I am currently VP, and Coin-A- Rama Show Chairman.) I've collected and sold most U.S. series over the years and now concentrate on Tokens. My first Civil War Tokens were a gift in 1961, the foundation for my current collection. I have given several numismatic presentations, the next being "Got Exonomia?" at the NASC show August 2003. I'm currently a member of CWTS, ANA, EAC, C-4. AVA, and NSCA and will attend the ANA summer session class on

2003 Fall CWTS Election Ballot

For Board of Governors, term starting 1 January 2004 and ending 31 December 2005. Vote for four (4).

- ☐ **Dave Bowers**
- ☐ **Steve Hayden**
- ☐ **Mark Jervis**
- ☐ **Larry Melamed**
- ☐ **Bill Nash**
- ☐ **Bret Palser**
- ☐ **Jim Rolston**
- ☐ **Steve Tanenbaum**

Mail completed ballot to Dale Cade, 26548 Mazur Dr., Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275, or e-mail to Susan Trask at susantrask@mindspring.com. Please include your name along with your selections on the ballot. Please have all ballots in by 30 September so as to meet publication deadlines for the Winter Journal.

If the Journal is ever late for any reason, the bidding deadline for this auction will be extended. Bid!

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Encased postage or postage stamps - 2c



Bangor, Maine, Torrey bee hive storecards - 2c



Possible Patriotic cards circulating at the time - any two

If any of you readers have information concerning aid to families in need of volunteers in the military, or answers to questions posed, please forward same to:

Sterling Rachootin

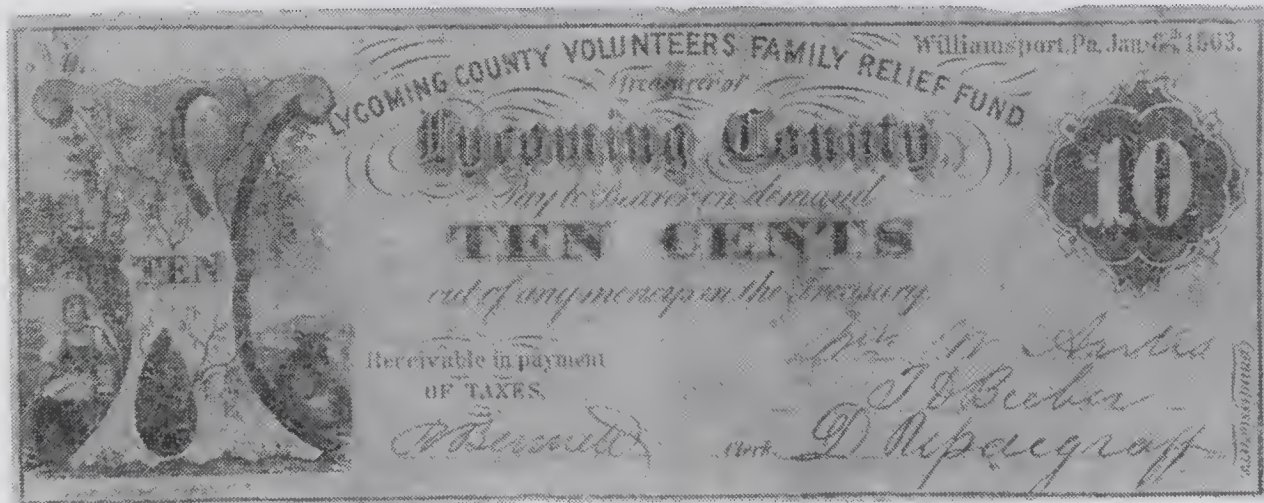
6051 Sadring Ave.

Woodland Hills, CA 91367

or to the CWTSJ Editor Will Mumford.

Aid to Families in Need - An Addendum

No sooner after sending off my article dealing with aid to families of volunteers in need when I found myself going through my collection of Civil War scrip. It was to be a relaxing day after writing about a topic I knew practically nothing and awaiting more information to appear magically in our journal from a Civil War buff in the know, when I came across a 10c scrip note in my collection that I never took the time to study closely.



This note deals with the very subject I was writing about, namely "Relief for families in need of volunteers enlisting in the military". The note measures 5 1/8 inches by 2 inches. It is uniface and in black ink only, on a poor quality of aged, soft, and soiled paper. (Poor quality, worn newsprint) The note is printed on basically a white paper aged to almost a light tan. Across the center top in a curve is printed "LYCOMING COUNTY VOLUNTEERS FAMILY RELIEF FUND". Below this is printed "Treasurer of LYCOMING COUNTY" the last two words are in old English script. Below in printed script is "pay to bearer on demand TEN CENTS out of any money in the treasury". Interestingly it is stated on this note that it is "Receivable in payment of TAXES". Very few scrip notes make that claim. On the left side top is printed "No." and a very faint handwritten "2" is visible. Under this is a very fancy Roman Numeral X, representing the value of the note, creatively and artistically made to appear as a tree trunk with foliage. A young farm maid is found to the left and a cow is lying down on the right of this fanciful tree-trunk X. On the top right side is printed "Williamsport, Pa. Jan. 8 Th., 1863". Beneath this is a frilly designed "10" in a frilly diamond ornamental frame. Another unusual feature on this note is that it is signed by four people, a clerk and three commissioners. A great deal of labor was expended for just 10c.

So far we have cities, counties, and perhaps states, involved with the aid to families of volunteers in need during the Civil War.

A Visit to a National Monument

Fort Sumter Impressions

Tom Fredette



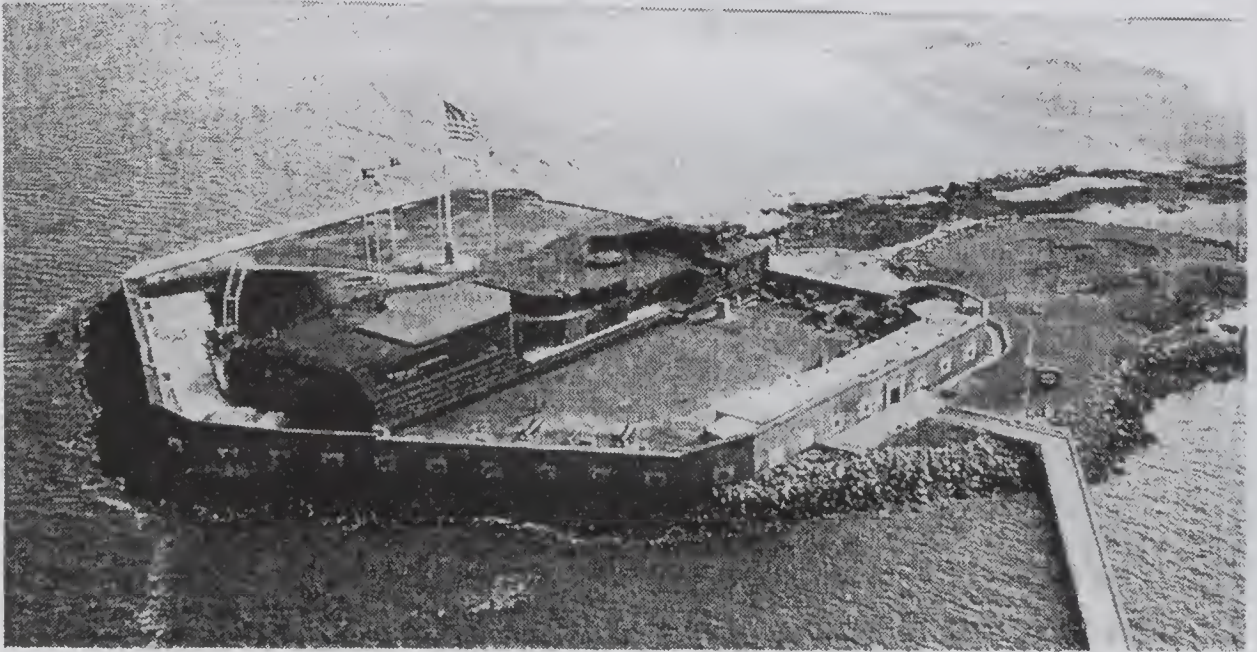
Wealth of the South varieties, Fuld numbers 511 and 514-518

"Smiling Faces - Beautiful Places" "No Submission to the North" - as a collector of Civil War tokens the first sentiment, which appears on the license plates of the state of South Carolina, reminded me of the second during a recent visit I made to the southeastern states. Seeing that first slogan on these "palmetto plates" reminded me of the tree which is a centerpiece of the design on some of the political and social medalets associated with our hobby and are known as "The Wealth of the South" tokens. They are catalogued by the Fuld's as numbers 511 and 514-518.

My visit included stops at two locations important to Civil War history and, by extension, our hobby. The first stop was Florence, S.C. Located in the north central part of the state, the AAA Tour Guide tells us that "During the Civil War the town developed into a shipping center and point of embarkation for troops. A prison south of town held more than 8000 captured Union soldiers. Most of them succumbed to typhoid fever and were buried in what is now a national military cemetery 1 mile east of US 301 S on National Cemetery Road."

The second, and to me the more important stop, was the harbor of Charleston and the various forts there which are also a part of the history of this time - Fort Johnson, Castle Pinckney, Fort Moultrie and most famous of all - Fort Sumter. Even though a great deal of information is available about Fort Sumter, there is nothing like seeing for oneself the

remains of the place. The fort that exists today bears little resemblance to the unfinished structure that Major Robert Anderson, U.S.A. and his small contingent moved into in the dead of night on Christmas, 1860. Most everyone is familiar with the fact that the first shots of the Civil War were heard here on April 12, 1861. For me, though, the impressions of the place were as important as the history of it.



Fort Sumter today bears only a superficial resemblance to its original appearance.

The fort was taken over by the Confederacy and occupied until the movement of General W.T. Sherman's divisions threatened it making its occupation untenable so it had to be given up. During the war years U.S forces systematically bombarded the Fort and mounted several land expeditions in an attempt to get it back. The Confederacy had tried hard to preserve it during their initial bombardment in 1861, but by the end of the War Between the States there was little left of this once grand structure but a pile of bricks and mortar - just rubble. Its appearance today reminds the visitor of that condition. The Fort has been cleaned up but not really restored. It appears today a more or less flattened place, a low profile sitting in the harbor which we are to imagine in all of its past glory.

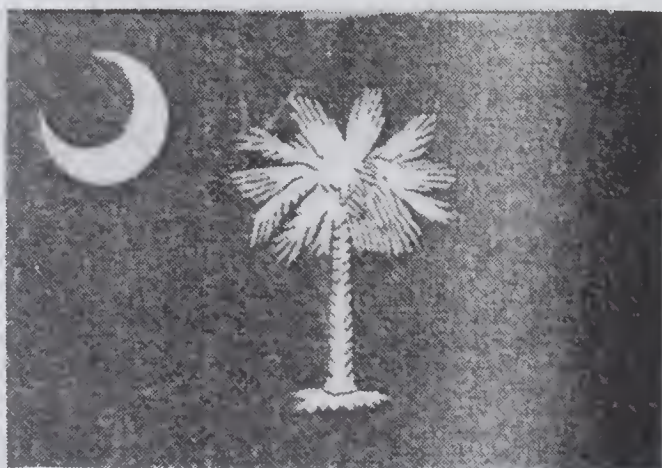
The time for one's visit is short. It takes 30 to 40 minutes each way for the boat ride. The Port is accessible only by boat. One hour is allowed at the Fort for the tour and a short presentation by the N.P.S. staff. The presentation reveals that the Fort's history before, during and after the Civil War is all of equal interest.

The U.S. Army attempted to reclaim the island and what was left of the Fort after the War. Engineers cut a new entrance into it through the rubble and attempted a restoration. But in the post-war period this proved

to be very costly and next to impossible because the edifice had been so destroyed. The project was abandoned. From the 1870s to 1897 the Fort was not garrisoned and served only as a lighthouse station. It did become important during the Spanish-American War and a huge coastal artillery battery was built within its confines. It is called Battery Huger.

During both of the World Wars this battery was garrisoned and improved with 90mm anti-aircraft guns which were installed in 1943. The guns were eventually removed, but Battery Huger remains - a massive, black-painted, concrete structure which takes up half the area of Port Sumter. (On a more modern note, the Battery does contain a small museum, gift shop and restrooms.) In 1948, Fort Sumter was transferred by the U.S. War Department to the National Park Service and it became a national monument in 1948.

The first thing one notices upon approaching the Fort are the five flags which fly above it. They represent the flags which have flown above the Fort at various times. Other than Battery Huger there is not much else to see inside the Fort. Notable are two commemorations. One is carved into the base of the main flag pole and it honors Major Anderson and his men. The other is a bronze plaque which was erected during the Great Depression (1932) which does the same thing but lists all of the names of the people who were occupying the Fort during the April, 1861 bombardment. Fort Sumter was and wasn't what I expected. But as a place where a historic event took place, it is impressive. In addition, because one has to take the boat ride, it is scenic - especially on a sunny day. As one looks around Charleston Harbor at the various small forts, the feeling is one of being surrounded by history.



South Carolina flag.

I wondered, as my wife and I left the site, that since the South Carolina state tree is the cabbage palmetto (which is also pictured on this state's flag) could this be the tree that is pictured on some of "The Wealth

of the South" tokens and not a palm tree as has sometimes been mentioned in articles about the famous and very desirable medalets? The answer to the question didn't seem to matter because I had just spent a little bit of time and had experienced a whole lot of history.

References

AAA Tour Book. "Georgia, North & South Carolina, 2001 edition.

"Fort Sumter," National Park Service Publication, U.S. Department of the Interior.

WELCOME ABOARD!	2s
Party of 2	\$22.00
FST-Liberty Sq.	
Wed, February 12, 2003 11:00 AM	
11:00 AM	30312-26
	30 (W)

A ticket for a ride!

Verification on hold

The Verification Service is on hold for the present as David Bowers is relocating. It will be announced when David is ready to assume conducting the Service.

Dave Bowers
P.O. Box 539
Wolfeboro Falls, NH 03896-0539
Email: qdbarchive@metrocast.net

Bryon Kanzinger...

is ill but recovery from multiple surgeries performed 15 August 2003, regarding on-going problems. Send him a Best Wishes email at rivervalley@civilwartoken.com. Offer a prayer also. Get well soon, Bryon!

THE CWTS Hall of Fame Inductee Medal Program

2002 and 2003 27mm Inductee Medals

Complete Sets (All inductees in four metals, only way to get nickel)

2002 Original (32 pcs) \$250.00 *only 28 sets left

2002 Corrected (16 pcs) \$125.00 (See Previous article for information)

2002 Combined error/corrected (48 pcs) \$350.00

2003 (12 pcs) \$100.00

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2002 Original (eight pcs) \$110.00

2002 Corrected (four pcs) \$55.00

2003 (three pcs) \$42.00

Brass Sets

2002 Original (eight pcs) \$45.00

2002 Corrected (four pcs) \$22.00

2003 (three pcs) \$16.00

Copper Sets

2002 Original (eight pcs) \$30.00

2002 Corrected (four pcs) \$15.00

2003 (three pcs) \$12.00

Inductee Sets (Three piece sets of each inductee in Silver, Copper and Brass) Chose from list below \$25.00/ea.

P. Chase (Error), P. Chase (Corrected), J. Detwiler, G. Fuld (Error), G. Fuld (Corrected), M. Fuld (Error), M. Fuld (Corrected), J. Guttag, G. Hetrich (Error), G. Hetrich (Corrected), JNT Levick, J. Stanton, J. Barnet, D. Cade, and W. Lanphear.

Dansco Albums are available @ \$20 each (Includes four 27mm pages). Shipping is \$5 for 20 medals or less, \$12 for 21 medals or more.

Complete, Silver, and Inductee sets **MUST** be reserved prior to sending payment. Please email or call Bryon Kanzinger at or 610-539-4859.

Checks or money orders made out to the CWTS w/set choices.

**Steve Tanenbaum
Box 297068
Kingsway Station
Brooklyn, NY 11229-7068**

Empire **TOPICS**

Issue No. 6

May-June

1959

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Q. DAVID BOWERS

JAMES F. RUDDY

1935 ARKANSAS TRIAL PIECE



.....	7.50
.....	42.50
.....	64.50
1878-S AU, prooflike fields	12.50
1879 Brilliant Proof, scarce	54.50
1880 Brilliant Proof, scarce.....	51.00
1881 Brilliant Proof	58.50
1883 Brilliant Proof. Several auction records in excess of \$75.00; an 1883 in our sale of November 26, 1958 sold for \$88.00. Popular as the last readily obtainable date of the trade dollars	77.50

1879 Pattern Dollars

Metric Dollar by Barber, 1879. AW #1598. One of the less expensive pattern dollars. Brilliant Proof	50.00
1879 Goloid metric dollar, design by Barber. AW No. 1606 "100 CENTS" on reverse. Proof, brilliant, but with very slight rubbing on the higher parts	32.50

your subscription dollar today—don't miss a single issue. A subscription blank is enclosed.

This issue of Empire Topics is a large and varied selection of brilliant. In addition to 22.00
States magnificent offering of . . .

CIVIL WAR CENTS

We offer a number of special groups of Civil War cents; all duplicates from the unequalled collection of Dr. George Fuld of Wakefield, Massachusetts. Dr. Fuld's new reference work on this series (which replaces the obsolete and seldom-available book by Hettrich and Gutttag) is currently appearing in serial form in the "Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine". In the near future Whitman Publishing Company will issue bound copies. The publishing of a much-needed reference on the series together with the coming of the Civil War centennial years will undoubtedly enhance both the interest and the value of these pieces. We offer the following specialized groups from the Fuld collection:

Civil War Cents-Patriotic Type



(A) Collection of 321 different Civil War cents of the patriotic type struck in copper. The majority of the

An excerpt from an early coin newsletter. Thanks to David Bowers for sharing!

coins in this collection are Uncirculated and many are very rare varieties 350.00

(B) Collection of 55 different pieces, all struck in brass. Nearly all pieces are very rare varieties and nearly all are Uncirculated 150.00

(C) Collection of 30 different pieces, all struck in nickel. All are rarities and are in choice condition .. 260.00

(D) Collection of 37 different pieces in copper-nickel, all are very rare. Mostly Uncirculated 285.00

(E) Collection of 46 different white metal pieces all very rare. Mostly Uncirculated 285.00

(F) Collection of 12 different pieces in silver. All extremely rare. Very few Civil War cents in this metal ever come on the market 295.00

(G) Four different Civil War cents all struck over United States dimes! The "rarest of the rare" 295.00

Civil War Cents-Merchants' Issues

(1) A superb collection of 528 different pieces in copper and brass, all from New York state. The majority of the pieces are in Uncirculated condition. One of the largest collections of this state in existence. 525.00

(2) Forty-five different pieces from New York; all struck in nickel. An amazing number of these rare items. 385.00

(3) Collection of 26 different pieces in copper-nickel, all from New York. All very rare 285.00

(4) Thirty-nine different New York Civil War cents in white metal. All rarities 255.00

(5) Ten different New York pieces in lead, plus one piece in zinc 22.50

(6) Three different New York pieces in silver; extremely rare 85.00

Note: The above six groups of Civil War cents from New York State constitute one of the finest collections of this state ever offered. Many years would be necessary to assemble its equal.

(7) A beautiful collection of 237 different copper Civil War cents from

Michigan, mostly in Extremely Fine condition. A remarkable group 235.00

(8) Fifty-three different brass pieces from Michigan. Rare 110.00

(9) Four different white metal pieces from Michigan; all very rare .. 37.50

(10) Collection of Civil War cents in copper, all different, from the following states: New Jersey, (16 pieces); New Hampshire, (2); Rhode Island, (6); West Virginia, (3); Massachusetts, (8); Maine, (2); Kentucky, (9) and Connecticut, (9). 117.50

(11) Collection of various states in different metals as follows: New Jersey, 11 in brass—7 in white metal; Massachusetts, 1 in brass, 1 in white metal; Kentucky, 3 in brass; Connecticut, 3 in brass 105.00

(12) Choice collection of Civil War cents, all from Wisconsin and all different, as follows: 124 in copper, 4 in brass and 3 in white metal 187.50

(13) Collection of Civil War cents, from Illinois, all different, as follows: 86 in copper; 5 in brass 117.50

14) Large collection of Ohio Civil War cents, an exceptional offering of 863 different pieces in copper, 111 in brass, 1 in white metal, 2 in nickel, 1 in tin, 3 in zinc, 1 in copper-nickel and 1 in silver. An unexcelled opportunity for some Ohio collector or for any Civil War cent specialist. Would make a wonderful exhibit 1385.00

(15) Collection of Civil War cents from Indiana. 150 different in copper and 9 different in brass 175.00

This completes the listing of one of the finest specialized groups of Civil War cents ever offered.

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Reserve your copy of the Empire Topics limited Library Edition today, if you have not already done so. This handsome, cloth-bound volume will contain all issues of Empire Topics from #1 through #6 and will be an important addition to your reference library. The price will be only \$2.75. If you would like us to reserve a copy in your name, check the space provided at the bottom of the order blank enclosed with this issue. We'll notify you when your copy is ready—probably within three or four weeks. Reserve your copy now.

Civil War Token Society

Auction #126

Terms of Sale - Read Carefully
Closing Date 25 September 2003

1. Send Bids to: David W. Vroom, 101 St George Circle, Covington, LA 70433-1533.
2. David's e-mail address is veagle3@aol.com.
3. Please include e-mail address, if available, for notifications.
4. Members have attributed all tokens. Lots incorrectly attributed or described may be returned within seven days of receipt of lots. Reason for return must accompany lots.
5. Bids are to be made by lot number only. Earliest postmark will decide tie bids
6. Bids will be accepted with postmarks dated as late as the auction closing date.
7. Bids of \$10.00 or more will be reduced to 10% over the second highest bidder or to 50% of the bid, whichever is larger. Bids under \$10.00 will not be reduced
8. Terms are cash. Lots will be sent via U. S. Mail unless otherwise requested. Bidders will pay postage and insurance. Payment is due and payable upon receipt of billing. Please make checks payable to David W. Vroom.
9. Auction Manager reserves the right to withdraw any lot or to reject any bid considered to be unreasonable
10. All tokens are copper unless otherwise specified
11. Most all copper CWTs resemble circulated cents in color. Therefore, the use of the adjective "dark" will denote a color "darker" than customary. Use of the term "darkening" will denote an early stage of the coloration process
12. Abbreviations used are SCM- Single Card Merchant, and SMT- Single Merchant Town
13. A double grade on a lot (XF/VF) denotes obv/rev grading
14. Listings are per FULD: "U. S. Civil War Storecards" & "Patriotic Civil War Tokens"
15. Prices realized will be available after the close of the auction and will be sent FREE to all bidders. Others requesting a prices realized list please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) with your request.

16. Please observe a minimum bid of \$4.00 per lot unless otherwise indicated in parentheses () following the lot description. This is a general minimum for the auction and does not imply the value of any lot in the auction. Please bid responsibly

MICHIGAN

1. 250B-2a Dowagiac, R8 XF,
Holed at 6 o'clock (MB
\$145.00)

NEW JERSEY

2. 555C-29 Newark, R3 XF
scratches on obverse stain on
Indian's cheek
3. 555A-3b Newark, R7 BU Brass

NEW YORK

4. 630E-1a NYC, R1, XF
5. 630F-1a NYC, R2 XF
6. 630K-1a NYC, R3, AU
7. 630P-1a NYC, R2, VF-XF
8. 630Q-1a NYC, R1 AU small
ding by the "U" of IOU small
die crack at 2 o'clock on
reverse
9. 630V-3a NYC R2 VF
10. 630AE-1a NYC, R2 XF sev-
eral rim cuds
11. 630AG-1a NYC, R2 VF-XF
12. 630AJ-1a NYC, R3 VF small
dent on both sides
13. 630AK-2a NYC, R2. AU stain-
ing on "OR" of YORK
14. 630AU-1a NYC R2 XF
15. 630BK-1a NYC, R1 XF minor
rim damage at 6:30
16. 630BK-2a NYC, R1 AU+
minor rim damage at 11:00
17. 630BK-2a NYC, R1 XF sev-
eral rim cuds
18. 630BO-1a NYC, R1 XF sev-
eral rim cuds
19. 630BO-2a NYC, R1 XF rim

cud 9:30-11:00

20. 630BO-2a NYC, R1 XF rim
cud obverse at 11:00 and
staining both sides
21. 630BO-2a NYC, R1 Unc dark
stain in front of deer
22. 630BR-1a NYC, R2 AU
cleaned?
23. 630BS-2a NYC, R3, XF
24. 630BV-6a NYC, R6, VF-XF
black spots on shield on
reverse
25. 630BV-25a NYC, R1, XF
26. 630BX-1g NYC, R2 VG/VF
very dark, white spot on ad
side
27. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, XF+
28. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, R&B
UNC dark
29. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, UNC
some red
30. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, UNC
10% red
31. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, UNC
30% red
32. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, UNC
10% red
33. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, UNC
dark
34. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, AU dark
35. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, XF
36. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, XF
37. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, XF
38. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, XF some
verdigris on reverse letters
39. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, XF dark
40. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, XF rim
ding at 6 o'clock
41. 630CH-3a NYC, R7, XF

OHIO

- 42. 175C-1a Cleveland, R2, VF
rotated die gouge on obverse
- 43. 975D-1a Wooster, R3 VF long
scratch across obverse

PENNSYLVANIA

- 44. 615A-1a Meadville, R2 VG
SMT some staining on both
sides
- 45. 650A-1a Washington, R2 Unc
abrasive cleaning scratches
on reverse (Min. Bid \$23.00)

RHODE ISLAND

- 46. 700C-3a Providence, R3, VF
some verdigris and staining
both sides
- 47. 700E-2b Providence, R3, VF
slightly off-center, some
stains on reverse

VIRGINIA

- 48. Marshall House XF

WISCONSIN

- 49. 410F-1a Madison, R4 XF rim
ding and gouge on obverse,
punch mark on reverse
- 50. 510AO-1a Milwaukee, R4 VF
dark, small rim cud
- 51. 510AP-1a Milwaukee, R3 VF+
slight rim damage reverse,
small stain obverse
- 52. 620C-1a Oshkosh, R3 VG
Cleaned? Obverse very
rough, SCM
- 53. 620C-1a Oshkosh, R3 XF

SCM

- 54. 620D-3a Oshkosh, R6 F rim
ding obverse, rim cud reverse
- 55. 620M-4a Oshkosh, R5 VF
rough surfaces, some corro-
sion
- 56. 620P-2a Oshkosh, R6 XF+
black spot on reverse
- 57. 620P-2a Oshkosh, R6 VF
- 58. 620P-2a Oshkosh, R6 VF
dark rim ding at 7 o'clock
- 59. 700A-2a Racine, R4 VF+ dark
spot on obverse
- 60. 700H-4a Racine, R7 VF dark
rim ding from 12 to 1 o'clock
- 61. 700I-4a Racine, R8? XF
unlisted obverse die
- 62. 770A-1a Sauk City, R3 XF
SMT
- 63. 770A-1a Sauk City, R3 XF+
SMT some staining on
obverse
- 64. 890A-1a Tomah, R6 XF dark
verdigris in lettering on
obverse
- 65. 920F-2a Watertown, R5 VF
dark
- 66. 920G-1a Watertown, R6 UNC
dark spots both sides
- 67. 920K-1a Watertown, R4 XF
SCM small rim ding at 9
o'clock
- 68. 960B-2a Whitewater, R9
(Estimate) XF unlisted
- 69. 960C-2a Whitewater, R5 VF
cleaned? Some spots both
sides

PATRIOTIC

- 70. 1/229 R1 XF "un" of country is
faint, possible die crack from
Liberty's nose to rim

71. 1/436 R3 F some verdigis on reverse
72. 7/315 R2 F dark some spotting
73. 10/298 R2 VF
74. 16/300 R3 VF rim ding on obverse, stains on both sides
75. 18/300 R2 F Black spot on obverse, dark
76. 18/337 R6 Unc cud behind Liberty's head
77. 19/396 R2 F
78. 28/303 R5 VF Brass
79. 28/303 R2 G scratches on Liberty
80. 31/256 R2 XF Rim ding on reverse
81. 46/335 R2 VF Dark
82. 46/339 R1 VF die break across shield?
83. 47/332a R1 AU obverse cud
84. 49/343 R1 AU dark spots both sides
85. 55/162 R1 G heavy corrosion on both sides
86. 63/366 R1 VF large die crack reverse, dark
87. 65/371 R4 F scratches on obverse
88. 69/369 R3 Unc some black spots on both sides
89. 78/330 R4 F very dark
90. 80/351 R3 XF dark
91. 86/357a R2 VF small rim cuds obverse and reverse
92. 86/357a R2 VF large rim cuds and die break
93. 89/356 R2 F dark spots on both sides
94. 90/364 R1 VF minor spotting
95. 95/368 R2 VF
96. 97/389 R2 XF some verdigris on obverse
97. 103/375 R4 G
98. 105/355 R3 XF
99. 107/432 R1 VG dark
100. 109/442 R5 VF
101. 111/271 R4 AU
102. 117/420b Brass R4 Unc Rim damage between 1 and 5 on obverse (Min. Bid \$33.00)
103. 127/248 R3 AU Die Breaks on Lincoln
104. 128/289 R3 AU cleaned, scratches on obverse
105. 142/348 R9 G White Metal damage both sides
106. 151/420 R1 AU
107. 154/218 R4 VF
108. 169/213 R2 XF some stains on cannon side
109. 188/384 R3, XF
110. 188/384 R3, F
111. 196/365 R3 F dark
112. 206/320 R1, Unc ding on reverse
113. 209/410 R3 F
114. 220/322 R1 F black staining on both sides
115. 223/328 R2 XF "by" error some small gauges on obverse
116. 224/326 R1 F
117. 226/321 R4 VF black spots on obverse
118. 235/269 R2 AU tiny bit of corrosion on Liberty side
119. 240/337 R1 AU
120. 244/381 R1 F some black on reverse
121. 245/375 R3 VF
122. 255/393 R1 AU some staining both sides
123. 259/445 R3 XF
124. 295/432 R4 F
125. 450/471 R1 F black spots both sides

**End of Sale
Good Luck**

.....
THE GENERAL STORE
.....

Tired of auctions and E-bay? Try my free 70 plus page fixed price list of tokens and medals. Norman Peters, POB 29, Lancaster, NY 14086-0029.

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Wanted: CWPT # 47/332A, any condition- "No Die" crack or cud only.

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.....

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO Fuld 745A Burton's Exchange storecards collected by member 3435.. Stephen M. Edenfield, Post Office Box 25191, Cincinnati, Ohio 45225-0191. Telephone and telecopier 513-753-7303.

.....

WANTED: OH165AD-1 and 2, FN-11d, and OH170A and B, any condition. See our website for new purchases: cunninghamexonumia.com. Paul Cunningham, Box 1, Tecumseh, MI 49286 cunninghamchips@hotmail.com.

.....

Funky, Indiana Primitives wanted. Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 7214 Winchester Rd., Ft. Wayne, IN 46819 sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

.....

Wanted: Monitor CWTs R-3 to R-9 and Wealth of the South - No Submission to the North tokens VF or better. Leonard Massa, 3172 N 20th Ave., Raymond, IL 62560.

.....

Wanted: Civil War Patriotics 3-273, 106-432, 171-428, VF. Robert Frigstad, 2181 Lakeaires Blvd., White Bear Lake, MN 55110.

.....

Hetrich & Gutttag, Civil War Tokens, 322 pages, reprint 1968. VG condition w/d.j.; dealer's rubber stamped copy. For sale, best offer received. Jack Paul, 725 W. Thornton #132, Hemet, CA 92543.

.....

WANTED: Patriotic Tokens VF-XF: 3-273, 9-406, 56-436/161 or 229, 106-432, 126-295, 171-428, 251-345. Robert Frigstad, 2181 Lakeaires Blvd., White Bear Lake, MN 55110.

.....

WANTED: Civil War period ambrotype and daguerreotype cases, with or without pictures, any condition, for repair or parts. John Mullen, Box 146A, Berne, NY 12023.

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by David E. Schenkman

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New Fairfield, CT 06812

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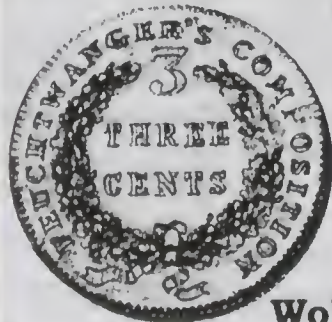
DISPLAY ADVERTISING: Full page ad \$35, half page \$20, quarter-page \$12, eighth-page \$8. Inside back cover \$40, outside back cover \$50. Halftones are \$6 each. Only classified or display advertising pertaining to Civil War tokens acceptable. Ads run for four consecutive issues discounted at 10%; payment with first insertion.

SPECIAL ENCLOSURES: Members may enclose a flyer with any CWTS mailing for a cost of \$50 beyond the cost of printing. Contact the publisher for details. All advertisements are to be sent directly to the CWTS Publisher, Box One, Tecumseh, MI 49286. Call Paul A. Cunningham (517) 423-8951.

Feuchtwanger Tokens Wanted

I am collecting and studying Lewis Feuchtwanger one-cent and three-cent tokens circa 1837, classifying them by die varieties and die states. I would be pleased to examine any items sent to me and will make an attractive (in my opinion) cash offer for any that I can use, and in any event will return postpaid any that I cannot use, paying the roundtrip postage.

I seek the familiar 1-cent and 3-cent pieces dated 1837, store cards or anything else bearing the Feuchtwanger name. All inquiries will be answered personally and promptly. Thank you for your interest!



Dave Bowers
P.O. Box 539

Wolfeboro Falls, NH 03896-0539

Email: qdbarchive@metrocast.net



WANTED

Wealth of the South Mulings Bolen Tokens
Merriam Tokens and Medals
R-8 to R-10 CW Store Cards and Patriotics



For my own personal reference collection (which I began in 1955, adding CWT beginning in 1957; in 1960 I was a founder of the Token and Medal Society). I would like to buy especially choice, rare, and interesting specimens in all metals. There are *thousands* of CWT I still need!

In addition, I would like "go-withs" relating to John A. Bolen, Joseph Merriam, and any other Civil War era die sinker (Stanton, Murdock, Lanphear, Bridgens, *et al.*) - such things as advertisements, scrip, correspondence, or anything else contemporary to the 1860s.

If you will describe and price what you have, I will give an immediate decision and, if I make a purchase, immediate payment in full.

Dave Bowers
P.O. Box 539
Wolfeboro Falls, NH 03896-0539
Email: qdbarchive@metrocast.net

CWT Book Offerings

Patriotic Civil War Tokens

4th Ed., 359pp, hardcover \$25.00, \$17.50 (member price)

Civil War Storecards

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The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

Winter 2003

Volume 37

Number 4

In Memory



Bryon Kanzinger
1971 - 2003

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Summer No. 2	March 10	June 1
Fall No. 3	June 10	September 1
Winter No. 4	September 10	December 1

In Memorium - Bryon Kanzinger

Most of you were unaware that for a number of years Bryon Kanzinger was fighting a relentless foe - cancer. On November 6th of this year, the cancer won the battle. Bryon was in his early thirties at the time of his death. Although Bryon was a relatively short time member of CWTS, he left his mark on the Society in a number of ways. Bryon joined CWTS in June 1995, and in July 2000 became Life Member number 164. In his eight years with us, he served on the Board of Governors and also was currently serving as Vice President of CWTS. Bryon conceived and developed the Hall Of Fame award program that was approved and implemented by the Society's Executive Board. This award recognizes those members and pre-CWTS persons whose contributions have made CWTS what it is today. Bryon had also authored a text on the relative difficulty of obtaining CWTs from issuing towns and merchants, and rated their respective difficulties on a common scale. His book has taken its place alongside the Fuld's works as standard references on CWTs.

I had the pleasure of meeting Bryon at the ANA meeting in Philadelphia in 2000, and we had long discussions on CWTs, the issuers, and grading methods peculiar To CWTs. I was impressed with Bryon's eagerness to learn all he could about CWTs. Bryon was a very outgoing person, and was responsible for bringing several dozen persons into CWTS membership. He also was very generous financially to CWTS by donating a portion of his book proceeds To CWTS.

Earlier this year, I had the pleasure of nominating Bryon to the CWTS Hall Of Fame for the class of 2004. When it became obvious that Bryon was losing his battle, the Executive Board held a special election, and Bryon was voted into the Hall Of Fame by a unanimous vote. Only the second person to be so honored. Bryon epitomized the goals of the Hall Of Fame by his contributions and service to CWTS. Although he is no longer with us, his efforts and accomplishments will be long remembered.

Dale Cade

Report on Auction #126

This offering of 125 lots attracted 43 bidders who submitted 445 bids. The bidder success rate was 72%. Gross sales were a bit over \$3000.00. In the popularity derby, win and place were as follows: A Patriotic (Lot #119 240/337) took 1st place with 10 bids. Lot numbers 3, 61 and 69 (Store Cards) and lot numbers 78, 103, 107 and 109 (Patriotics) all came in 2nd place with 9 bids.

Respectfully, David W. Vroom Auction Manager

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New Reprints Available

The fifth and sixth journal reprints are now available to the membership. They cover the years 1987-1996 and include a 30 year index. These books are not only quite informative, but beautiful as well. Unfortunately due to higher printing costs and the massive size of these books we have had to restructure the prices. At the old rate of 2 volumes for \$25, the CWTS would actually lose money. Therefore, when ordering reprints, any one volume will now be \$20, and any others ordered at the same time will be at the rate of \$15 each. This is still one of the best deals in numismatic literature available. Any one of these books would cost over \$50 on the open market. As the cost of making these books available to the membership has seriously depleted our treasury, and our hopes to have a new edition of the Patriotic book printed in the near future, I urge you all to purchase these books. I especially would recommend these to new members. You will not only receive reprints of every journal, but you will be aiding the CWTS in bringing you new reference materials in the future. As always, please make your check payable to "CWTS", include your membership number, and mail to me: Jud Petrie POBox 403 Freeport, Maine 04032.

Who was the Wilson of "Wilson's Medal?"



Donald Erlenkotter

A die for some of the more common Civil War tokens bears the inscription "Wilson's Medal," with the numeral 1, presumably a denomination of value, between the two words. The identification of Wilson has posed a problem to collectors ever since these tokens were issued in 1863. Pliny Earle Chase, in the catalogue for the token collection he presented to the American Philosophical Society in September 1863, described two Wilson's Medal tokens.¹ He listed them among business cards, evidently believing that Wilson was engaged in commercial enterprise. The Fulds placed these tokens in the patriotic category, with the Wilson's/1/Medal die 396 paired either with the Liberty head die 19 or the Washington head die 112.² These dies have been ascribed to the die sinker Charles D. Horter, whose initial "H" appears at the top of the "Wilson's Medal" die.³ The Fulds suggested that Wilson might have been an engraver with links to another engraver, George J. Glaubrecht.

In 1975 Jack Detwiler studied the Wilson tokens and dismissed the engraver identification theory.⁴ He could find neither a military nor a political figure named Wilson who was prominent enough to be identified solely by a rather common last name. Detwiler then hypothesized that Wilson was a merchant and recommended that the Wilson tokens be reassigned to the store card series under the special non-local (SNL) listings. He identified 26 candidate merchants among the more than 400 Wilsons listed in the 1863 New York City directory. Following along these lines, the 1982 edition of *Patriotic Civil War Tokens* suggests such a relisting, citing Pliny Chase's original classification of the tokens as business cards.⁵

I believe that this latest classification switch is mistaken, and that the "Wilson's Medal" tokens should remain in the patriotic category. Certainly the medal connotation of the tokens suggests a patriotic military connection since other medal-related tokens are linked with military figures: patriotic die 395 (Andrew Jackson) and dies 143 and 394 (George Brinton McClellan).⁶ If we could find a New York City military figure named Wilson who was sufficiently prominent locally to be known by his last name, the case would be very strong for identifying the tokens with this person.

We have just such a candidate in Col. William ("Billy") Wilson.⁷ Wilson was both a local military hero and a visible, although not major, local politician in New York City. His military unit was known commonly as "Wilson's Zouaves," which establishes his name as one that was recognized widely. Although Wilson also was a local business figure, his business activities seem to have ended with the coming of the Civil War and so it is unlikely that any Civil War tokens associated directly with him would be business-related.

William Wilson, said to have been born in England in about 1823, came to America while a minor. In his youth he was a man of great physical strength and a professional pugilist. He became a ticket agent for Daniel Drew's People's Line of steamboats, which plied between New York City and Albany and whose timetable is given on the Civil War store card token NY 630BD. Later he combined this business with that of a passenger agent for the California lines of steamships.⁸ Wilson was married on 2 October 1849 in New York City to Ann Elizabeth Duffy.⁹

In 1856 Wilson was elected as Alderman for the First District in New York City, running on the Democratic ticket.¹⁰ He served during Mayor Fernando Wood's second term; the first year of this term, 1857, which included a riot between two competing police forces, has been called "one of the most turbulent and disastrous twelve months" in New York City's history.¹¹ During this year Wilson was presented with "an elegant silver salver and pitcher" by the residents of Lexington Avenue in recognition of his service.¹² He was elected as Commander-in-Chief of the New-York Citizen Volunteers, an organization formed to support the municipal authorities "in their worthy opposition to the Black Republican Junta, the Albany Regency, and all its minions."¹³ His letter to the Police Commissioners about the lack of public safety in his district led to a *New York Times* investigation, which pronounced the Alderman's complaint to be "buncombe."¹⁴ Perhaps as a consequence, Wilson was not nominated by his party for reelection. In 1860 he was involved in a nose-pulling incident with one of the aldermen, who won a judgment of \$1,000 against him.¹⁵

Wilson's military service began as a private in Company G of the Eighth Regiment, New York National Guard. His overexertion while standing guard was critiqued in the *New York Times* in 1858, where he was referred to as "the somewhat notorious ex-Alderman."¹⁶ Shortly thereafter, he was appointed as a second lieutenant in the regiment, followed by a promotion to captain in 1859.¹⁷ At the outbreak of the Civil War Wilson raised the Sixth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, which became known as "Wilson's Zouaves."¹⁸ Wilson was commissioned as Colonel in command of the regiment. His appointment was not without controversy as it is reported that Wilson offended Gen. Chester Alan Arthur, the future President, who stripped the insignia from Wilson's uniform and had him arrested.¹⁹ One suspects that Col. Wilson was disdained particularly by the elite of New York City. George Templeton Strong, who chronicled life in the city for many years, referred in his diary to the regiment raised by "that notable aldermanic bully, Bill Wilson."²⁰

In June 1861 Wilson's Zouaves were sent on the steamer *Vanderbilt* to Santa Rosa Island, Florida, in the vicinity of Pensacola, where they encamped near Fort Pickens.²¹ The unit was an unusually controversial one. The *New York Times* remarked that "This regiment was composed mainly of rough characters of the City, and the wildest stories were circulated in the South in regard to them."²² Henry Sands, a soldier serving at Washington, DC in the Engineer Corps of the Seventh Regiment, New York State Militia, received a letter from his mother dated 26 April 1861 in which she wrote that "Capt. [sic] Wilson's Zouaves they say are composed of prize fighters, thieves & all kinds of ruffians. . . . one of them remarked that when they left, there would [be] only three rogues left in the city & one of them was [Mayor] Fernando Wood."²³ Wilson himself is reported as having said that when his regiment left for the war the crime rate in the city would be cut in half.²⁴

Still on Santa Rosa Island, Wilson's Zouaves were surprised by Confederate forces early on the morning of 9 October 1861. Their camp was overrun and burned before the Confederates decided to abandon the island.²⁵ The regiment was engaged in further action in November, and on January 1, 1862 took part in the bombardment of Forts McRee and Barrancas.²⁶ After the Union forces occupied Pensacola, Col. Wilson took as his residence the home of Stephen Russell Mallory, Secretary of the Navy for the Confederacy.²⁷ In June of 1862 a secession flag captured at the Pensacola Navy Yard by Wilson's men was transmitted to and accepted by the New York City Board of Aldermen.²⁸ The regiment remained in Florida until November 1862, when it was transferred to New Orleans.

In December 1862 Wilson's Zouaves occupied Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where their behavior continued to be unruly.²⁹ One story told

about them is that the boys, displeased with their camp ground at Baton Rouge, made a rush for the State Prison, knocked down the keepers, entered the building, turned the keys on the inside wall gate, and cried "Now we are at home!" Beginning on 14 March 1863, they were active in the campaign against Port Hudson, followed by operations in Western Louisiana.³⁰ On the expiration of its two-year term of service in May 1863, the regiment departed for New York City, arriving there on the transport *Cahawba* on the 10th of June.³¹

On June 12th the Sixth New York Volunteers (Wilson's Zouaves) were publicly received by the military and civic authorities of New York City, with a procession past the City Hall and up Broadway followed by a reception and dinner given by the municipal authorities. It is reported that during Col. Wilson's speech his men "clustered about him in such numbers, and indulged in such vehement demonstrations of approbation, that it was [possible] to catch only a word here and there of his speech."³² The regiment was mustered out of the service on 25 June 1863.

Less than three weeks later, the city erupted in the "Draft Riots," which began as a protest against implementation of the Conscription Act passed by Congress in March.³³ The residents of Staten Island submitted a petition to Governor Horatio Seymour for the appointment of Wilson to command the forces raised to suppress the "riotous demonstrations" there, and the Governor approved the appointment on the 15th of July.³⁴ Wilson was commissioned as colonel in the 69th Regiment New York Infantry Volunteers effective 12 April 1864, but evidently never joined that unit.³⁵ Subsequently he was brevetted to the rank of Brigadier General, effective 13 March 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.³⁶

After the war, Col. Wilson purchased a farm at Chappaqua, Westchester County, NY, near that of Horace Greeley. The farm was his home when he was not in New York City. He is said to have held several offices under the General Government, but was not active in politics. Wilson, then in his fifty-second year, died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Michael Duffy, in New York City of pneumonia on 13 November 1874. His obituary observed that "Col. Wilson is spoken of by his friends as a genial and generous man, and gentle in his demeanor to everybody he came in contact with, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary."³⁷

The plausible conclusion here is that the "Wilson's Medal" tokens were struck in the summer of 1863 to recognize the service of Wilson's Zouaves and its commanding officer upon their return to New York. Pliny Chase then could easily have acquired examples of these tokens before he donated his collection to the American Philosophical Society at their meeting on 18 September 1863. A remaining question, however, is why

did Chase list these tokens in 1863 as business cards. The probable explanation is that Chase, a Philadelphian, was not familiar with Wilson, a New Yorker, whose military and political exploits were mainly known there.

NOTES

1. See Fred L. Reed III, "Pliny Chase," *Journal of the Civil War Token Society*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (Summer 1975), pp. 40-42.
2. George and Melvin Fuld, *Patriotic Civil War Tokens*, Fourth Revised Edition, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 1982, pp. 40, 48, 73, 92, 99, 111.
3. Fuld, op. cit., pp. 178-179, 192-193, 197.
4. Jack R. Detwiler, "Patriotic Patter," *Journal of the Civil War Token Society*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (Winter 1975), pp. 111-113.
5. Fuld, op. cit., pp. 202, 205.
6. An exception is the store card token NY 630AV-1a, which has the inscription "Matthews Medal" on the reverse. However, the obverse of this token clearly identifies Matthews and his business.
7. See the listing for Wilson in John H. and David J. Eicher, *Civil War High Commands*, Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA, 2001, pp. 574, 656, 680, 761, 842.
8. "Col. William Wilson," *New York Times*, 16 November 1874, p. 5. For evidence that Wilson actually may have been born in Ireland, see the U. S. censuses for Ward 20, New York City in 1860 (Second District, p. 228, family #404) and 1870 (Fifteenth District, p. 474, family #646). The 1860 census gives Wilson's occupation as "liquor dealer"; *Trow's New York City Directory* for 1861 places his business at 666 Sixth Avenue.
9. James P. Maher, *Index to Marriages and Deaths in the New York Herald, 1835-1855*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD, 1987, pp. 133, 172.
10. *New York Times*, 6 November 1856, p. 1.
11. Herbert Asbury, *The Gangs of New York: An Informal History of the Underworld*, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1928, p. 97.
12. *New York Times*, 4 April 1857, p. 4. This silver presentation set was offered by The Silver Vault of Charleston, South Carolina for \$6,900 in June 2003.
13. *New York Times*, 1 May 1857, p. 1; 26 May 1857, p. 5.
14. *New York Times*, 24 July 1857, p. 8.
15. *New York Times*, 22 May 1860, p. 2; 22 November 1860, p. 3; 10 April 1861, p. 8.
16. *New York Times*, 21 September 1858, p. 4.
17. Gouverneur Morris, *The History of a Volunteer Regiment, Being a Succinct Account of the Organization, Services and Adventures of the Sixth Regiment New York Volunteers Infantry, Known as Wilson*

- Zouaves*, Veteran Volunteer Publishing Company, New York, 1891, p. 159.
18. *New York Times*, 15 April 1861, p. 8; 18 April 1861, p. 1, 19 April 1861, p. 1. See Frederick Phisterer, *New York in the War of the Rebellion, 1861 to 1865*, Albany, NY, 1912, pp. 1779-1788, for the service record of this unit.
 19. H. C., "In Time of War and Peace: Scraps of Unwritten Political History," *New York Times*, 1 January 1880, p. 1.
 20. Allan Nevins and Milton Halsey Thomas, *The Diary of George Templeton Strong, Vol. III: The Civil War, 1860-1865*, The MacMillan Company, New York, 1952, pp. 132, 137.
 21. *New York Times*, 14 June 1861, p. 5; 6 July 1861, p. 4; 14 July 1861, p. 8. A comprehensive study of wartime operations in and around Pensacola is given by George F. Pearce, *Pensacola During the Civil War: A Thorn in the Side of the Confederacy*, University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL, 2000.
 22. "Col. William Wilson," *New York Times*, 16 November 1874, p. 5.
 23. Letter of 26 April 1861 to Henry Sand, sold as Lot #327, Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc., New York City, 13 April 2000.
 24. Brother Basil Leo Lee, *Discontent in New York City, 1861-1865*, The Catholic University of America Press, Washington, DC, 1943, p. 46.
 25. *New York Times*, 13 October 1861, p. 1; 14 October 1861, p. 1; 24 October 1861, p. 5; 27 October 1861, p. 8; 6 November 1861, p. 8.
 26. *New York Times*, 19 November 1861, p. 1; 30 November 1861, p. 1; 23 January 1862, p. 2; 10 February 1862, p. 8.
 27. *New York Times*, 6 June 1862, p. 5; 11 May 1958, p. XX25.
 28. *New York Times*, 10 June 1862, p. 2.
 29. *New York Times*, 3 January 1863, pp. 1, 8.
 30. *New York Times*, 7 June 1863, p. 3. Wilson does not appear to have participated to any great extent in this campaign. On 28 March 1863 charges were preferred against him by Brig. Gen. William Dwight and eight other officers for disobedience of orders and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. According to Wilson's service file in the National Archives, he was absent in arrest at Baton Rouge during the months of April and May 1863.
 31. *New York Times*, 9 June 1863, p. 8; 11 June 1863, p. 2. The latter reference gives the names of 52 Confederate officer prisoners-of-war who were escorted by the regiment from New Orleans to Fortress Monroe; on the 8th of June these officers issued a resolution expressing their gratitude and thanks to Col. Wilson and his men for the kind and courteous treatment tendered to them on the voyage. The prisoners were transferred to the steamer *Maple Leaf* for transport to the federal prison at Fort Delaware; subsequently they managed to take possession of this ship and make their escape.
 32. *New York Times*, 12 June 1863, p. 2.
 33. Asbury, op. cit., pp. 108-155.

34. Morris, op. cit., p. 143; *New York Times*, 16 July 1863, p. 1. Brevet Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown, who commanded the Federal troops in New York City during the Draft Riots, had also been Col. Wilson's commanding officer in Florida.
35. Phisterer, op. cit., p. 2709. Wilson's service file in the National Archives contains a letter of 2 May 1864 from the Adjutant General's Office in the War Department to Gen. G. G. Meade, in command of the Army of the Potomac, requesting that Wilson be prevented from mustering in with the regiment.
36. Morris, op. cit., p. 153; Phisterer, op. cit., p. 433.
37. "Col. William Wilson," *New York Times*, 16 November 1874, p. 5.

ELECTION RESULTS

The winners of the four Board of Governors seats are Dave Bowers, Steve Hayden, Steve Tanenbaum, and Bill Nash. These terms will commence on 1 January 2004 and run thru 31 December 2005. Congratulations to the winners, and to the losers, please try again. With only four seats available and eight contenders, there were bound to be some losers. Your Secretary apologizes for the error listing of the seats to be vacated in the call for nominations. It was my error. Mea Culpa. The ballot listing, however, was correct. All affected persons were notified of the listing error. For this election, 60 ballots were received, the best ever, but still not too good considering we have approx 1000 members. The balloting was nearly equal between U.S. mail and e-mail. Thanks Co Susan Trask for handling the e-mail ballots.

See the New CWTS Website!

Ernie Lauter and his website specialist have been polishing the CWTS website. It now has a guest book, announcement page, and chatroom. Online meetings are posted on the website in advance.

GOOD NEWS FROM SUSAN TRASK!

This note was received after the California fires settled down in early November: "This was closer to home than I ever want to get again. We were evacuated for 11 days, and the fire that burned 350 homes in the Lake Arrowhead vicinity was only 1/4 mile from our home. Thank God no homes in my community were damaged."

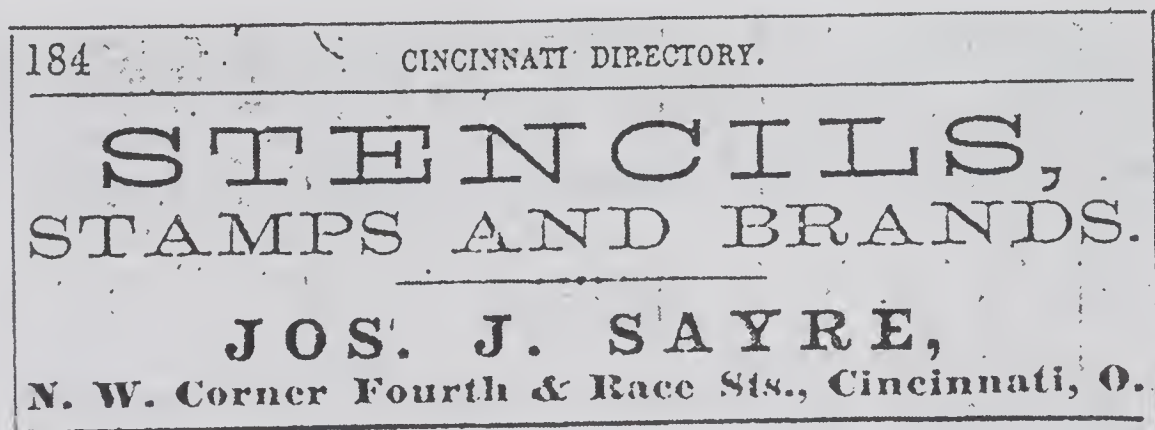
Dating Mr. Sayre's tokens

by John Ostendorf LM 171

Several tokens struck by Joseph J. Sayre, including his own store card are listed as Civil War tokens. However, it is highly unlikely that any of Sayre's tokens were struck during the Civil War.

Sayre struck tokens for Bernard Panzer (OH 165EI), A.J. Blocksom (OH 615A), W.S. Johnson & Bro. (KY 370A), and himself (OH 165FE). All are extremely rare, suggesting low mintages, and most are struck in off-metals like white metal or brass which suggests that they were not intended to circulate as a money substitute.

Sayre is found in the Cincinnati city directories throughout the Civil War, listed as a stencil cutter. Sayre probably worked for another die sinker, Louis Autenrieth, during the war years as he was listed as a 17 year old stencil apprentice in the 1860 census. Louis Autenrieth was listed as a die sinker at the southwest corner of 4th and Walnut in the 1862 city directory. Sayre would later operate his own business on the southeast corner.



Advertisement from the 1867 Cincinnati city directory

Sayre's store cards (OH 165FE) both denote a 4th and Walnut address on the obverse. According to the city directories, Sayre would not occupy this address until 1868. He was listed at 4th and Race in the 1867 city directory. The same obverse was used on the Panzer tokens. The Panzer tokens were a five cent token struck in copper and a ten cent token

STENCILS & BAGGAGE CHECKS, JOS. J. SAYRE,

S. E. Corner Fourth & Walnut Sts., Cincinnati.

Advertisement from the 1868 Cincinnati city directory

struck in brass. Bernhart Panzer operated a coffeehouse (saloon) or grocery at 473 E. 3d from 1866 to 1870.

As I pointed out in Volume 35, Number 2 of the Civil War Token Journal, the W.S. Johnson & Bro. tokens were struck after the Civil War. The reverse of KY 370A-2e is identical to the reverse on OH 165FE-2e. The firm W.S. Johnson & Bro. was in business from July 17, 1865 to March 18, 1886.

The final piece of the puzzle is A.J. Blocksom. His store card, OH 615A-1e also has an identical reverse as OH 165FE-2e. The April 2, 1869 edition of the New Lisbon Journal reported A.J. Blocksom died at the age of 34 on March 24, 1869.

Sayre was first listed at the 4th and Walnut address in the 1868 city directory. The information for that year's directory could have been gathered as early as the fall of 1867. Therefore, it appears that the Sayre tokens were struck sometime between the fall of 1867 and the spring of 1869.

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Williams Cincinnati Directory, City Guide and Business Mirror (1861-1872), Williams & Company, Cincinnati.

History of Henderson County, KY, by Edmund L. Starling, 1887, reproduced by Unigraphic Inc., Evansville, Indiana, 1972

SASE

means Self Addressed and Stamped Envelope. Use an SASE when writing to another collector or dealer requesting information.

MY COMMENTS ON DALE'S EPILOG

(By Wayne Stafford)

(Publisher's note: see *H.D. Higgins & His Indiana Frontier Mint* in the last issue

Because we have a Civil War Token Society, the study of civil war tokens is a continuing thing, and I'm sure that we will all agree that it's very good for the hobby. I would like to state my case for listing these dies as major varieties. We'll still be friends no matter what the final decision is.

First I want to state that my article explains a very different way of making dies. As far as I know, Higgins is the only die sinker in history to employ this method of making dies (how resourceful can you get?) When Jack Detwiler decided on a criterion for major and secondary varieties we can be pretty sure that such a novel method of producing a die would not have been thought of by him or anyone else for that matter. His thought process was more likely contemplating the use of steel hubs that can produce virtually identical dies. Higgins never used the same hub twice, and the method that he used could never make indistinguishable dies. Further, Higgins did enter into Jack's standard for a major variety »hen he re-engraved 14 dentils (unevenly) at 2-3 O'clock on die 238B. What about die 232A, which is listed? Because of getting a poor impression, he re-punched the word "country", running the last three letters downhill. He then added the date, 1864. Where do we draw the line? Strictly speaking, shouldn't we call die 175 just a secondary variety Of die 174 for example? Had Higgins not stamped the word "capital" on patriotic die 234 and also on storecard die 1238, would they be the same die? We know that they are different dies because the location of the letters in "capital" are in different places.

What if a die combination such as 175A/175C turns up? It is possible, so what would we call it, 175/175, a true double header or precisely what it is, 175A/175C?

In conclusion, I hope to have explained that things can be much more complex than might be suggested at first blush. I'm sure that Jack would have enjoyed this debate. What position do you think that he would have taken after weighing all of the facts?

Civil War Token Society

Auction #127

Terms of Sale- Read Carefully Closing Date 31 December 2003

1. Send Bids to: David W. Vroom, 101 St George Circle, Covington, LA 70433-1533.
2. Please include e-mail address, if available, for notifications.
3. Members have attributed all tokens. Lots incorrectly attributed or described may be returned within seven days of receipt of lots. Reason for return must accompany lots.
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5. Bids will be accepted with postmarks dated as late as the auction closing date.
6. Bids of \$10.00 or more will be reduced to 10% over the second highest bidder or to 50% of the bid, whichever is larger. Bids under \$10.00 will not be reduced
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8. Auction Manager reserves the right to withdraw any lot or to reject any bid considered to be unreasonable
9. All tokens are copper unless otherwise specified
10. Most all copper CWTs resemble circulated cents in color. Therefore, the use of the adjective "dark" will denote a color "darker" than customary. Use of the term "darkening" will denote an early stage of the coloration process
11. Abbreviations used are SCM- Single Card Merchant, and SMT- Single Merchant Town
12. A double grade on a lot (XF/VF) denotes obv/rev grading
13. Listings are per FULD: "U. S. Civil War Storecards" & "Patriotic Civil War Tokens"
14. Prices realized will be available after the close of the auction and will be sent FREE to all bidders. Others requesting a prices realized list please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) with your request.
15. Please observe a minimum bid of \$4.00 per lot unless otherwise indicated in parentheses () following the lot description. This is a general minimum for the auction and does not imply the value of any lot in the auction. Please bid responsibly Please note that I am having computer and ISP problems and

have been unable to access e-mail for several weeks so I can't accept e-mail bids for this auction. Please call me if you need to fax bids in.

MICHIGAN

1. 250B-2a Dowagiac, R8 XF, Holed at 6 o'clock (MB \$145.00)
2. 450G-2a Hillsdale, R4 VG
3. 525C-2a Jackson, R3 VF

NEW JERSEY

4. 20A-1a Atlantic City, R2 VG
5. 20A-2a Atlantic City, R3 XF
6. 220A-1a Elizabeth, R4 Unc some red with finger print on reverse
7. 220A-3a Elizabeth, R3 XF
8. 350A-1a Jersey City, R2 XF obverse mottled
9. 555A-8a Newark, R3 XF dark
10. 555B-1a Newark, R3 F dark
11. 555C-2a Newark, R3 XF
12. 555C-12a Newark, R8 F dark bright spot center reverse cleaned?
13. 690A-2a Perth Amboy, R4 XF some verdigris in obverse lettering
14. 885A-1b Trenton, R2 XF

NEW YORK

15. 10A-4a Albany, R2 AU Black spots on obverse
16. 10H-8a Albany, R3 VF
17. 145B-1b Cooperstown, R4 VF Mule wear both sides
18. 330A-7a Greenpoint, R4 XF Brass SMT
19. 630C-6a NYC, R2 XF
20. 630F-1a NYC, R2 VG
21. 630M-1a NYC, R2 VF oxidation on Indian Head
22. 630BK-1a NYC, R1 XF minor rim damage at 6:30

23. 630BK-2a NYC, R1 AU+ minor rim damage at 11:00
24. 630BK-2a NYC, R1 XF several rim cuds
25. 630BO-1a NYC, R1 XF several rim cuds
26. 630BX-1g NYC, R2 VG/VF very dark, white spot on ad side

PENNSYLVANIA

27. 750W-3a Philadelphia Union Vol. Refreshment Saloon 2nd Annual Fair R3, VF (die crack through 27 on obverse)

WISCONSIN

28. 410F-1a Madison, R4 XF rim ding and gouge on obverse, punch mark on reverse
29. 620C-1a Oshkosh, R3 VG Cleaned? Obverse very rough, SCM

PATRIOTICS

30. 1/229 R1 XF, some red
31. 1/391 R1 F, reverse gouges, spot on Liberty's cheek
32. 5/228 R3 F, brass
33. 5/228 R2 AU, gold-plated
34. 6/268 R1 XF
35. 7/315 R2 F, dark
36. 7A/316 R3 VF
37. 7A/317 R1 AU, scratch on obverse, black spot on reverse
38. 8/314 R1 F, small clip at 4:30
39. 10/298 R2 VF
40. 13/297 R2 VF
41. 74. 16/300 R3 VF rim ding on obverse, stains on both sides

42. 17/388 R2 F
43. 18/353 R3 F, black spot on reverse
44. 20/303 R3 VG
45. 22/418 R3 F, dirty
46. 22/442 R2 AU, dark, broken collar,
nick on Liberty's cheek
47. 22/442 R2 VF
48. 23/271 R3 G, porous
49. 23/306 R1 VF+, scratches on
obverse
50. 23/306 R4, G brass
51. 24/246 R2 VF
52. 26/418 R8 XF, bust-plated, nickel?
53. 26/418 R2 F, dark
54. 78. 28/303 R2 VF
55. 79. 28/303 R2 G scratches on
Liberty
56. 29/303 R2 VF damage between 7
and 9 o'clock
57. 34/275 R6 G, many gouges both
sides
58. 35/274 R6 VF
59. 35/265 R5, F-VF
60. 36/340 R2 VF
61. 37/434 R1 XF
62. 41/337 R2 F, darkening, soft letters
reverse
63. 43/388 R2 AU, scrape on rim to "8"
in date
64. 45/350 R2 F
65. 45/332 R1 XF, reverse rotated
66. 45/332 R1 VF
67. 46/335 R2 F, rim ding at 11;
o'clock
68. 47/332 R1 R)
69. 47/332 R1 F, large cud, dark spots
on obverse
70. 48/299 R1 F-VF
71. 50/335 R1 VF
72. 51/334 R1 AU, weak strike
73. 51/342 R1 AU, black spot on
obverse
74. 54/335 R3 VF, gouge on obverse
75. 54/344 R3 F, small rim cud at 9:30
76. 55/162 R1 G heavy corrosion on
both sides
77. 61/355 R2 VF
78. 62/367 R3 F+
79. 68A/371 R3 F scratches on obverse
80. 66/370 R2 F, dark
81. 67/372 R10? G, rusty dies, appears
to be copper, no evidence of over-
strike
82. 77/331 R4 F large gouge on Indian
face and chin
83. 77/331 R4 G possibly cleaned
84. 79/351 R1 XF some green spots on
reverse
85. 81/351 R1 VF green spot reverse
below cannon
86. 86/357 R2 F dark, die break on
Indian's head
87. 86/357 R2 VF die break on Indian's
head, cud at 12 O'clock on reverse
88. 86/357 R2 F die break on Indian's
head, cuds on obverse and reverse
89. 88/361 R3 G
90. 93/362 R2 F
91. 98/291 R5 F
92. 107/432 R1 F
93. 108/201 R3 G
94. 110/442 R1 AU blotchy
95. 111/340 R3 G
96. 112/396 R1 F
97. 117/420 R1 F
98. 118/418 R2 F
99. 119/398 R1 XF some red
100. 128/290 R4 XF+ Brass

End of Sale Good Luck

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+++++

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+++++

Wanted: Civil War Patriotics 3-273, 106-432, 171-428, VF. Robert Frigstad, 2181 Lakeaires Blvd., White Bear Lake, MN 55110.

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Hetrich & Gutttag, Civil War Tokens, 322 pages, reprint 1968. VG condition w/d.j.; dealer's rubber stamped copy. For sale, best offer received. Jack Paul, 725 W. Thornton #132, Hemet, CA 92543.

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